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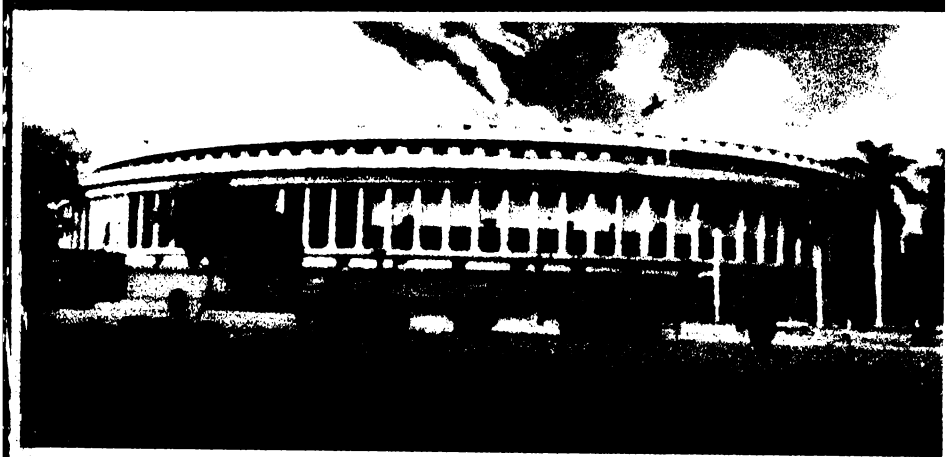
The Journal of Parliamentary Information



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT, NEW DELHI

THE JOURNAL OF PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

EDITOR: G.C. Malhotra

The Journal of Parliamentary Information, a quarterly publication brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, aims at the dissemination of authoritative information about the practices and procedures in Indian and foreign Legislatures. The *Journal* serves as an authentic recorder of important parliamentary events and activities. It provides a useful forum to members of Parliament and State Legislatures and other experts for the expression of their views and opinions, thereby contributing to the development and strengthening of parliamentary democracy in the country.

The Editor would welcome articles on constitutional, parliamentary and legal subjects for publication in the *Journal.* A token honorarium is payable for articles, etc. accepted for publication. The articles should be type-written on only one side of the paper.

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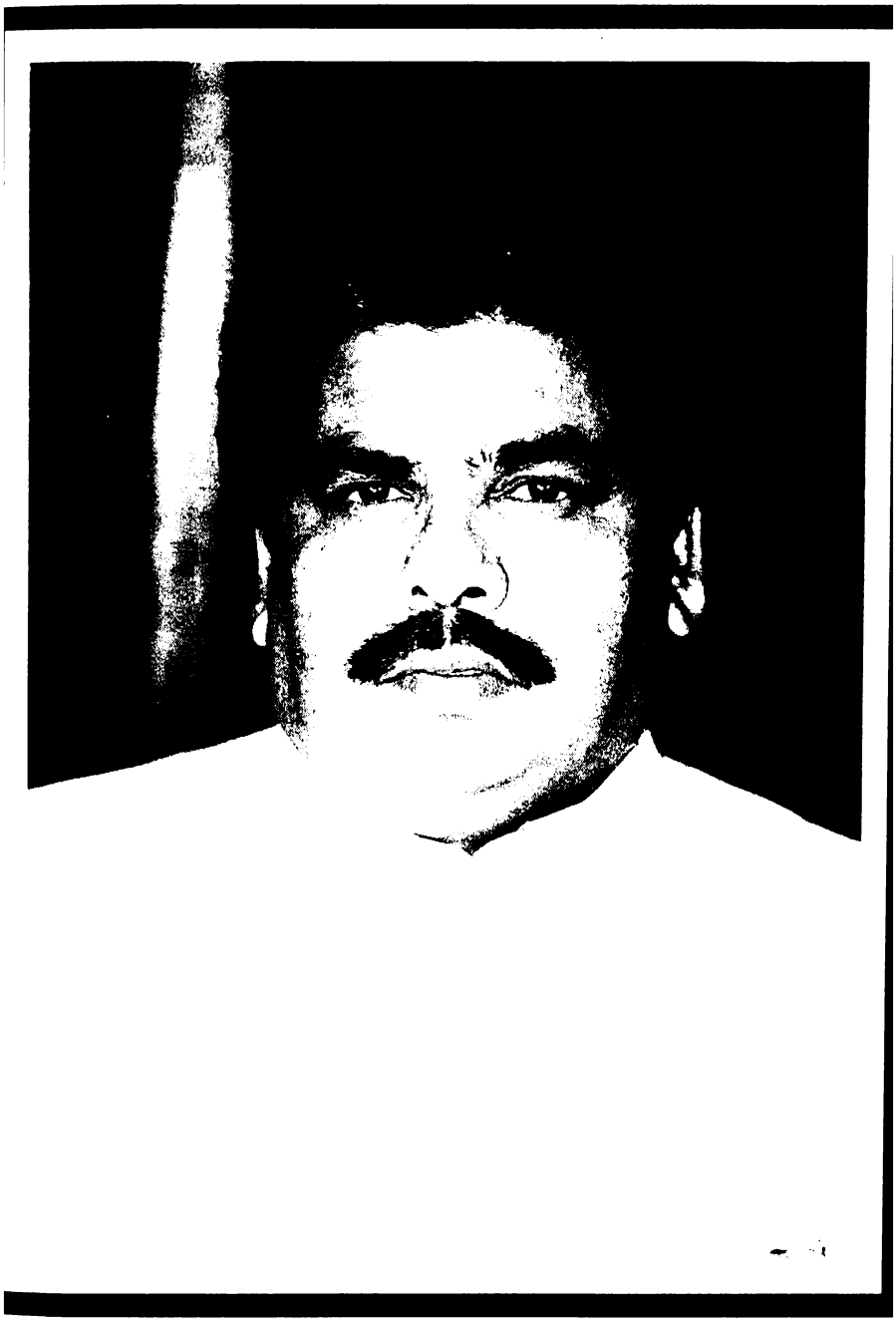

Shri Ganti Mohana Chandra Balayogi
(1951 - 2002)

GANTI MOHANA CHANDRA BALAYOGI
(1951 – 2002)

On 3rd March 2002, the Lok Sabha lost its distinguished Speaker, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, at the young age of 51, in a tragic helicopter crash at Kaikalur in the Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh. He was the youngest to occupy the high office of the Lok Sabha Speaker and the first *Dalit* to adorn the office in the country's parliamentary history.

Born on 1st October, 1951, in a tiny village of East Godavari District in Andhra Pradesh, Shri Balayogi had his higher education from Andhra University from where he obtained his Masters in Arts and later a Degree in Law. After a brief career in the State Judicial Service, he plunged into active politics. As Vice-Chairman of the Town Co-operative Bank, Chairman of the *Zilla Praja Parishad*, Minister of Education in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Member of Parliament and finally as the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Shri Balayogi left an indelible imprint of his personality in every position he came to occupy during his two decade-long public life.

A leader of rare qualities, Shri Balayogi presided over the 12th Lok Sabha and the first two and a half years of the 13th Lok Sabha, with remarkable fairness and an unfailing commitment to uphold the letter and the spirit of the Constitution and in conformity with the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business and the well-established conventions of the House. He was also deeply committed to upholding the dignity and decorum of Parliament and safeguarding the rights and privileges of the parliamentarians. His emphasis on people-centred developmental work endeared him to people of all sections across the State, particularly of his constituency.

In Shri Balayogi's untimely death, the country has lost a young leader of great promise, and the Parliament, a distinguished Presiding Officer and an outstanding parliamentarian. The Lok Sabha Secretariat joins the rest of the country in paying its respectful homage to his memory.

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EDITORIAL NOTE

It is with a profound sense of sorrow and heavy heart that we bring out this issue of the *Journal of Parliamentary Information.* Our revered Speaker, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi passed away in an air mishap near Kaikalur in the Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh on 3 March 2002. Shri Balayogi occupied an honoured constitutional position in the country. He was the first *Dalit* and the youngest among those to be elected as the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. His noble mind and geniality, his great concern for the poor and the downtrodden, his devotion and tireless efforts for their uplift and his easy accessibility made him a true leader of the people and endeared him to one and all. His knowledge of parliamentary affairs and practices, his commitment to democratic ideals, his fair and impartial decisions marked him out for the high honours that came his way. He adorned the Office of the Speaker with great distinction and added to the dignity of the Office itself. The innovations that he brought in and the norms that he laid down will go a long way in furthering and strengthening parliamentary democracy in our country. His sudden and untimely demise has created a deep void in our public life. We join the rest of the nation in paying our humble tributes to the departed leader. As a mark of respect to this outstanding parliamentarian, we include an Obituary on Shri Balayogi in this issue of the *Journal.*

As per the Constitution of India, the President may address either House of Parliament or both Houses assembled together. The provision for an Address by the Head of State to Parliament goes back to the year 1921 when the Central Legislature was set up for the first time under the Government of India Act, 1919. The President may address both Houses of Parliament assembled together or either House of Parliament separately as per provisions of article 86(1) and 87(1) of the Constitution. Article 87(1) provides that at the commencement of the first Session after each General Election to the House of the People and at the commencement of the first Session of each year, the President shall address both Houses of Parliament assembled together and inform Parliament of the causes of its summons. The Address by the President is a statement of policy of the Government. It contains a review of the activities and achievements of the Government during the previous year and sets out the policies which it wishes to pursue with regard to important national and international issues.

On 25 February 2002, the President of India, Shri K.R. Narayanan addressed members of the two Houses of Parliament assembled

together in the Central Hall of Parliament House at the commencement of the first Session of Parliament in 2002. We reproduce in this issue of the *Journal* the text of the Address by the President.

Since 1985-86, the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST) of the Lok Sabha Secretariat has regularly been organising training programmes in Legislative Drafting for the benefit of parliamentary officials from Afro-Asian countries as also for those serving Legislative Bodies in different States of our country. The Seventeenth International Training Programme in Legislative Drafting was organised by the BPST in New Delhi from 22 November 2001 to 28 January 2002. The Programme was formally inaugurated by the then Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi on 26 November 2001. We include the text of the Address by the Lok Sabha Speaker in this issue of the *Journal.*

On 16 May 2000, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G. M. C. Balayogi constituted a 15 member Committee on Ethics in the Lok Sabha under the Chairmanship of Shri Chandra Shekhar, M.P. to oversee the moral and ethical conduct of the members and to examine the cases referred to the Committee with reference to ethical and other misconduct of the members. The Committee on Ethics at their first sitting held on 5 October 2000 decided to undertake a study *vis-à-vis* the future course of action of the Committee with regard to ethics related matters. Shri Chandra Shekhar, Chairman, Ethics Committee presented the First Report of the Committee to the then Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Balayogi on 31 August 2001. The Report was, thereafter, laid on the Table of the House by Shri Somnath Chatterjee, MP and member of the Committee on 22 November 2001. A Short Note titled 'Summary of the First Report of the Committee on Ethics, Lok Sabha', included in this issue of the *Journal,* highlights some of the recommendations made in the First Report of the Ethics Committee.

Besides, we carry in this issue our other regular features, *viz.* Parliamentary and Constitutional Developments, Procedural Matters, Sessional Review, Recent Literature of Parliamentary Interest and Appendices.

It has been our constant endeavour to make the *Journal* more useful and informative. We would greatly welcome suggestions for its further improvement. We also welcome practice and problem-oriented non-partisan articles in the field of parliamentary procedures and institutions from members of Parliament and State Legislatures, scholars and others interested in the field of parliamentary political science.

—G.C. Malhotra
Editor

OBITUARY

SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI
(1951–2002)

The Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi passed away on 3 March 2002, following a helicopter crash in Kaikalur village in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh. His body was brought to the Parliament House on 4 March 2002 to enable members to pay their homage. Shri Balayogi was cremated with full state honours on 6 March 2002 in his native village of Yedurulanka.

Tributes in Parliament

Rich tributes were paid to the memory of the late Speaker, Shri Balayogi in both the Houses of Parliament on 4 March 2002. As a mark of respect to the departed leader, both the Houses were adjourned for two days, *i.e.* 5-6 March 2002.

Tributes in the Lok Sabha

On 4 March 2002, the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed, paying his tributes, said:

> Honourable members, it is with a very heavy heart that I rise today to inform the House that Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, our Honourable Speaker, is no longer amongst us. The cruel hands of death have snatched him away from amongst us at about 7.45 a.m. On 3rd March, 2002 at Kaikalur in the Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh.
>
> Shri Balayogi was born in Yedurulanka, District East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh, on 1 October in 1951. He had his higher education in the Andhra University and took his Masters in Arts and Bachelors degree in Law.
>
> A steady and dedicated political worker, he came to hold the position of Chairman, *Zilla Praja Parishad*, District East Godavari, from 1987 to 1991. In 1991, he was elected to the Tenth Lok Sabha from Amalapuram constituency. Later, he became a member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly and was Minister for Higher Education in the State from

1996 to 1998. He was elected to the Twelfth Lok Sabha in 1998 and was also unanimously elected as the Speaker of the House. He was re-elected to the present Thirteenth Lok Sabha in 1999 and was again elected as the Speaker for the second term on 22 October 1999.

He was immensely popular in his constituency. His mass support is reflected in his success in the election to the Thirteenth Lok Sabha with a poll percentage of over 75.

A very self-effacing and humble person of enormous dignity and charm, access to the high office of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha made him humbler still.

His functional style in the management of the business of the House was moulded by common sense approach, demonstrable fairness, equality of treatment of all parties within and outside the House and an unfailing and bold urge to uphold not merely the letter but the spirit of our Constitution. He obsessively refused to be distracted by fractious and competitive politics.

He was immensely sensitive to the need for maintaining the dignity of the House. He took the initiative of establishing a Code of Conduct for the parliamentarians and legislators which even provides for automatic punitive action for infraction of the Code. In this effort, he galvanised all India support from all concerned, including the Presiding Officers of the State Legislative Bodies as well as Heads of Government.

He was a staunch advocate too of probity and standards amongst the holders of public offices and took steps for activising the Ethics Committee.

Right through his political career, he concentrated on issues of human development such as provision of safe drinking water, delivery of health and educational services and employment to the people. He believed in the multiplier effect of provision of rural infrastructure. His dream was to construct two major bridges at Yanam and Kotipalli over the vast chasm of the Godavari river so as to bring succour to thousands of rural folk and improve their economy.

Even in the midst of his high level interactions as part of the process of parliamentary diplomacy, he remembered the problems of the weak and the downtrodden and intervened on their behalf. In 1998 when he visited Iraq, in his one-to-one interaction with President Saddam Hussain, by his personal intervention, he got the release of two fishermen from Kerala

working in Kuwait who had been detained by the Government of Iraq for inadvertently straying into the territorial waters of that country.

The untimely demise of Shri Balayogi is a deep bereavement not merely for his family but for the people of Amalapuram of Andhra Pradesh and the entire people of the country. Shri Balayogi is survived by three daughters and a son.

The tragic accident has also claimed other lives namely, those of Shri K.S. Raju, Additional Private Secretary to the Speaker, and Shri G.V. Menon, pilot of the ill-fated helicopter.

We deeply mourn the loss of this esteemed friend and a colleague of ours and the two other persons who lost their lives in the accident.

As decided at the Leaders' Meeting held today, this reference made from the Chair is also on behalf of Leaders of all Parties and Groups and the whole House. The House may now join me in conveying our heart-felt condolences to the bereaved families.

The House then stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed souls.

Tributes in the Rajya Sabha

The Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Krishan Kant, paying tributes to the memory of Shri Balayogi on the same day, *i.e.* 4 March 2002, said in the Rajya Sabha:

Honourable members, I refer with profound sorrow to the tragic and untimely demise of the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi on the 3rd March, 2002, in a helicopter crash in Kaikalur, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh, at the age of 51. A promising career has thus been cut short at the unkind hands of destiny.

Born in October, 1951, at Yedurulanka in the East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh, Shri Balayogi was associated with several social and cultural organisations and took special interest in the upliftment of poor and downtrodden sections of the society.

Shri Balayogi started his career with the Vice-Chairmanship of the Co-operative Town Bank of Kakinada in 1986. Thereafter, he became Chairman, *Zilla Praja Parishad,* East Godavari District in 1987, in which post he continued till 1991. He was elected as a member of the Tenth Lok Sabha in 1991. He was

elected to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly in 1996, and remained as its member till 1998. He also served as the Minister of Higher Education in the Andhra Pradesh Government and took the initiative in streamlining and reforming the education system. In 1998, he was, again, elected as a member of the Twelfth Lok Sabha, and was elected Speaker, Lok Sabha, in March, 1998. In 1999, he was re-elected to the Thirteenth Lok Sabha for the third time and was elected as the Speaker of the Lok Sabha for the second time in October, 1999, and continued to hold office till his death.

In his capacity as Speaker, he was the Chairman of the Business Advisory Committee, Rules Committee, General Purposes Committee of the Lok Sabha, and also the Chairman of 'Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India. He was also President of the Indian Parliamentary Group, National Group of Inter-Parliamentary Union and the India Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

He led the Indian Parliamentary Delegations to Ninety-ninth, Hundredth and Hundred and first Inter-Parliamentary Union Conferences and Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Commonwealth Parliamentary Conferences. He also led several Parliamentary Delegations to various countries.

He adorned the high office of the Speaker at a young age and conducted the proceedings of the Lok Sabha smoothly and efficiently. As Presiding Officer of the House, he ensured that all the sections of the House got equal opportunity to participate in the proceedings of the House, in a fair and orderly manner. He stood for norms and ethical values. At his initiative, in a Conference of the Chief Ministers, Presiding Officers and Leaders of various Political Parties in Parliament and State Legislatures, a Code of Conduct to be observed by members of Parliament and State Legislatures was adopted. Soft-spoken and mild mannered, he endeared himself to one and all and showed firmness when needed.

In the passing away of Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, the country has lost a young and dynamic parliamentarian.

The Chairman, then, requested the members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

G.M.C. BALAYOGI: A LIFE-SKETCH

Shri Ganti Mohana Chandra Balayogi was born on 1 October 1951 to Shri Ganniyya and Smt. Satyamma, in an agricultural family in the tiny village of Yedurulanka, right on the banks of the mighty and majestic Godavari river in the Konaseema region of the East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh. He was second among three children with a sister above and a brother below. Married to Vijaya Kumari in 1982, he had three daughters and a son.

Balayogi had his primary education at Guttenadivi village. He completed collegiate education in Kakinada before moving on to the Andhra University at Waltair where he pursued Post-Graduation in Political Science and Graduation in Law. Armed with a Masters and a Law Degree, Balayogi started his legal career at the Bar in Kakinada in 1980. In 1985, he crossed over to the bench when he was selected as a First Class Magistrate. But he resigned from the Service and returned to the Bar to resume legal practice in Kakinada. In 1982, when N.T. Rama Rao, matinee idol of the masses, entered politics and formed the Telugu Desam Party, Balayogi enrolled himself as an activist of the newly-formed party. Political recognition and responsibility came to him early enough when he took over as the Vice-Chairman of the Co-operative Town Bank of Kakinada in 1986. Since then, he never looked back as opportunities came to knock at his door regularly. In 1987, he was elected Chairman of the East Godavari *Zilla Praja Parishad*. He remained in that position until 1991 when political fortune pushed him for a higher position that very same year.

Balayogi's foray into Parliament began in 1991 when he contested from the Amalapuram constituency on a Telugu Desam Party (TDP) ticket and was elected to the Tenth Lok Sabha for the first time. In 1996 General Elections, however, Balayogi lost his seat. The defeat did not daunt his spirit and he continued to work with great dynamism and firm determination to serve the people. He was soon elected to the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly in a by-election from the Mummidivaram Assembly constituency. Subsequently, he became the Minister of Higher Education in Andhra Pradesh. As Minister, he made sincere efforts to streamline and strengthen the educational system in tune with his view that the type of education imparted should correspond with the social tasks, political realities and eco-

nomic challenges to be faced by the educated youth in a developing society like ours.

Election as the Speaker of the Lok Sabha

In the General Elections held in 1998, Balayogi contested from his old seat, Amalapuram, as a T.D.P. candidate and got elected to the Lok Sabha for the second time with a comfortable majority of over 90,000 votes. Balayogi's work in the constituency stood him in good stead and contributed to his easy victory. His initiative and endeavour in reaching the sufferers of the 'blow out' incident in Pasarlapudi in 1995 and the victims of the catastrophic cyclone in Konaseema in 1996 were not forgotten by the people. When he was elected to the Lok Sabha destiny willed him to hold a higher position in national politics and with the support of the ruling coalition he emerged as the successful candidate for the Speakership of the Lok Sabha.

When the time came to take up the matter of the election of Speaker on 24 March 1998, it was the Prime Minister himself who moved the motion seeking the election of Balayogi as Speaker and the motion was seconded by the Home Minister. When the motion was put to vote, the House with a voice vote adopted it and Balayogi was declared elected as the Speaker of the Twelfth Lok Sabha.

Shri Balayogi was re-elected unanimously as the Speaker of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha as well. On 22 October 1999, the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee moved the motion "That Shri G.M.C. Balayogi member of this House, be chosen as the Speaker of this House". The Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Smt. Sonia Gandhi seconded the motion. Later, the thirteen other motions were also moved. Subsequently, the motion moved by Shri Vajpayee was put to the vote of the House and was unanimously adopted and Shri G.M.C. Balayogi was chosen as the Speaker of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha.

Felicitating the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee said that the election of the Speaker was itself a significant event but this time it had become unique as Shri Balayogi had been elected as the Speaker for the second term. It was gratifying that Shri Balayogi's election as Speaker had been unanimous.

Replying to the felicitations showered on him, Balayogi *inter alia* said:

"It has been my experience as the Speaker of the Twelfth Lok Sabha that the junior members of the House, particularly the youth amongst them, cutting across political parties, feel aggrieved that they do not get adequate opportunities to articulate themselves due to non-assignment of time for the purpose. Assignment of party time in the House is the responsibility of the parties themselves. Parliamentary parties may like to find a solution to this problem.

Balayogi as the Speaker of the Lok Sabha

When Balayogi's tenure as Speaker of the Twelfth Lok Sabha began, the composition of the House was quite complex in that no party had a clear majority while nearly forty parties had representatives in the House. Of these, nineteen parties had a single digit representation while twelve parties had a single member representation. The House had the distinction of having the services of some of the most formidable names on the political firmament. There were three former Prime Ministers, six former Governors and eighteen former Chief Ministers besides a host of former Ministers, Judges and other dignitaries, which obviously made it quite an awesome body to preside over. Yet, Balayogi conducted himself and the House with honour and grace, thereby earning rich encomiums from one and all.

Shri Balayogi took keen interest in his role as Speaker which involved a lot of activity other than presiding over the House. As Speaker, he gave guidance to Parliamentary Committees and was the *ex officio* Chairman of the Business Advisory Committee, the Rules Committee, General Purposes Committee and the Chairman of Standing Committee of the Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India. He was also *ex officio* President of the Indian Parliamentary Group, National Group of Inter-Parliamentary Union, India Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies.

Shri Balayogi also held various important positions in international fora. He was elected the Vice-President of the Seventh General Assembly of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentarians Conference on 'Environment and Development' in 1999. In 2000, he was elected as member of the Standing Committee of the Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers and Regional Representative for Asia Region of the Executive Committee of the Commonwealth Parliamentary

Association (CPA). Subsequently he was elected, in May 2000, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Asia Region of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. In November 2000, he was the President of the Eighth General Assembly of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentarians Conference on 'Environment and Development'. In January 2002, he was again elected as member of the Standing Committee of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers and Regional Representative for Asia Region.

Shri Balayogi also led Indian Delegations to several Conferences/ Seminars. From 1998-2001 he led Indian Parliamentary Delegations to Ninety-ninth, Hundredth, Hundred-and-first, Hundred-and-third, Hundred-and-fourth, and Hundred-and-fifth and Hundred-and-sixth Inter-Parliamentary Union Conferences. He also led the Indian Parliamentary Delegations to the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conferences between 1998 and 2001. Apart from these, Shri Balayogi also led several other parliamentary delegations to foreign countries, met high dignitaries and helped build understanding and goodwill through Parliamentary visits on a people-to-people basis. During his tenure, the Sixty-second, Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Conferences of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India were held during 1998 to 2001. Also under his stewardship an All India Conference of Presiding Officers, Chief Ministers, Ministers of Parliamentary Affairs, Leaders and Whips of Parties on "Discipline and Decorum in Parliament and Legislatures of States and Union Territories" was held in New Delhi on 25 November 2001. A comprehensive Code of Conduct along with a Resolution was adopted by the Conference.

Shri Balayogi handled his responsibilities with aptitude and finesse. He travelled widely all over the world as well as in India, quietly attending to his various obligations with patience and perseverance. While visiting Morocco, leading a Parliamentary Delegation, Balayogi was honoured with a decoration "WISSAM ALAOUITE OF THE ORDER OF GRAND OFFICER". While leading Parliamentary Delegations abroad, he addressed the Russian State Duma and the Turkish Grand National Assembly. All this he did even while remaining close to his constituency which he tendered with love and care. He fully stood up to the faith reposed in him by the House, with courage, conviction, dynamism and humility.

His impartiality was amply evident in 1998, when he left to the

decision of Shri Giridhar Gamang as to whether the latter should participate in the voting on the Motion of Confidence in the Council of Ministers moved by the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Shri Giridhar Gamang was then the Chief Minister of Orissa and yet to resign his membership of the Lok Sabha and seek membership of the State Legislature. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi referred to certain similar instances in the past where it was observed by the Chair that while such Ministers continued to be members, it would not be desirable for them to participate in the deliberations of the House. Accordingly, such members withdrew from the House forthwith. Since Shri Gamang continued to be a member of the Lok Sabha, the Speaker, Shri Balayogi left it to the good sense of the member as regards the question of casting his vote on the Confidence Motion. Shri Gamang later voted against the Motion. This particular decision had been hailed as an independent move and had gone down as a significant event in the annals of our parliamentary history.

He was a farsighted leader. Even before the terrorist attack on Parliament House on 13 December 2001, he had constituted an Expert Group to review the security arrangements inside the Parliament Complex. After the attack, he constituted a Parliamentary Committee headed by Deputy Speaker, Shri P.M. Sayeed to oversee the implementation of the report of the Expert Group.

Through his tireless efforts, Shri Balayogi joined the ranks of his illustrious predecessors who had adorned the Office and strengthened parliamentary institutions and traditions with their varied contributions. He showed foresight and maturity by consulting leaders of political parties and securing a broad approval from across the political spectrum to his decisions.

The Person in Balayogi

Suave, soft spoken and mild mannered by nature, Balayogi was a person who took pride in making himself accessible to the people at large. This was evidenced by his readiness to attend functions small and big alike. A man blessed with indefatigable energy, he could be on the move the whole day and yet remain fresh, alert and agile. His proximity to the people led to a close association with various social and cultural organisations and activities, particularly in the Konaseema region of Andhra Pradesh.

Whatever position Balayogi held, he believed that work should speak about the person rather than the person speaking about his work. Believing in the Biblical adage that good makes no noise and noise does no good, Balayogi went about his work with quiet efficiency and quiet efficacy in the discharge of his duties whether as a member of Parliament, member of Legislative Assembly, Minister in the Government, or as Chairman of the *Zilla Praja Parishad* in the late '80s. He held the view that those engaged in public life had a special responsibility in upholding ethical norms and moral values. Often he would urge legislators to work beyond narrow considerations of politics to meet the challenges of the changing times. He often emphasised the need for legislators to acquire a 'new vision' since political obsessions over the last fifty years had not benefited the country. In conformity with this conviction, Balayogi voluntarily resigned as Minister of Higher Education, owning moral responsibility when a controversy broke out on the leakage of question papers of the Intermediate Public Examination, a plus two level course, in the State. He was widely acclaimed for the courage of conviction and adherence to values he showed by his gesture. However, his resignation was not accepted by the Chief Minister who reposed faith in his Minister's integrity and Balayogi continued his work in higher education.

Right from the beginning of his political career, Balayogi worked hard and devoted himself to the service of the masses. His commitment to serve the poor and the downtrodden and his interest in rural development, especially the development of Konaseema have been well recognised by the people and have significantly contributed to his rise as a leader. He laid a firm foundation to his political philosophy at the grassroot level during his tenure as Chairman of the East Godavari *Zilla Praja Parishad.* He endeared himself to the people through various activities and programmes during that five-year-tenure as head of the district Panchayat.

In his short but illustrious career, right from 'Panchayat to Parliament', Balayogi worked for the uplift of the poor and the downtrodden and he had a special interest in the development of rural areas in the Godavari delta. He had been instrumental in efforts towards solving the drinking water problem in villages and improving communication and transport facilities and providing employment to teachers and legal heirs of deceased government employees. Shri Balayogi was not a man of words but of work. He

had once said: 'I am committed to the principle of doing an honest and efficient job without attracting unnecessary attention. The work one does must be felt by the people concerned than be read in newspaper columns by people unconcerned. This has been my philosophy'.

In Shri Balayogi's untimely death, the nation has lost an outstanding parliamentarian and a tireless crusader in the cause of the uplift of the poor and the downtrodden.

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ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT TO PARLIAMENT

The Constitution of India provides for an Address by the President to either House of Parliament or both Houses assembled together. The provision for an Address by the Head of State to Parliament goes back to the year 1921 when the Central Legislature was set up for the first time under the Government of India Act, 1919. The President may address both Houses of Parliament assembled together or either House of Parliament separately as per provisions of articles 86(1) and 87(1) of the Constitution. Under article 86(1), the President may address either House of Parliament or both Houses assembled together, and for that purpose require attendance of members. Article 87(1) provides that at the commencement of the First Session after each General Election to the House of the People and at the commencement of the First Session of each year, the President shall address members of both Houses or Parliament assembled together and inform Parliament of the causes of its summons.

The Address by the President is a statement of policy of the Government. It contains a review of the activities and achievements of the Government during the previous year and sets out the policies which it wishes to pursue with regard to important national and international issues. It also indicates the main items of legislative business which are proposed to be brought before Parliament during the Sessions to be held that year.

On 25 February 2002, the President of India, Shri K.R. Narayanan addressed the members of the two Houses of Parliament assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament House at the commencement of the First Session of Parliament in 2002.

We reproduce below the text of the Address.

–Editor

Honourable Members,

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to this First Session of Parliament in 2002. My best wishes are with you for the successful completion of the heavy budgetary and legislative business ahead.

As we begin this Session, most of the results of the elections to the Legislative Assemblies of four States–Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Manipur, and Uttaranchal–have come in. I join you in congratulating the newly–elected legislators. Our special felicitations go to the people of Uttaranchal, who have elected their Vidhan Sabha for the first time after the formation of their State. I also welcome the newly-

elected members of the Lok Sabha, consequent to the bye-elections in some constituencies.

This is the First Session of Parliament after the unprecedented terrorist attack on this Temple of India's Democracy on 13 December last year. It was an audacious challenge to our sovereignty. It was an assault on our national honour. It was a diabolical plot to carry out large-scale annihilation of the leaders of different political parties and peoples' representatives. Had the plot succeeded, it would have resulted in a catastrophe of unthinkable proportions. Nine brave souls sacrificed their lives to defend our Parliament and its members. We pay our grateful homage to these martyrs.

What happened on 13 December was the nadir of a long list of reprehensible acts in a twenty-year long campaign of cross-border terrorism against India. It strengthened our resolve to deal decisively and conclusively with this challenge. The investigation into this conspiracy has clearly revealed the hand of terrorist organizations, which have for long operated from Pakistani soil with the support of the ruling establishment of that country. It is now also established that these terror outfits are closely aligned through ideology, inspiration, resources, and logistics to those who carried out the terrorist attacks against the United States on 11 September 2001.

My Government has made it absolutely clear that India is determined to end cross-border terrorism by all the means at our command. The brave *jawans* and officers of our Armed Forces have been fully mobilized on our western borders and have maintained vigil despite difficult conditions. The necessary level of military strength and preparedness will be maintained to deter any aggression. On a parallel track, we have taken several diplomatic and political measures against Pakistan. We have also intensified our efforts to increase awareness among the Governments and the peoples of the world on our just struggle against cross-border terrorism. We have emphasized that terrorism cannot be condemned somewhere and condoned elsewhere. The fight against terrorism has to be global and comprehensive. It should target not only the terrorists, but also those who sponsor, finance, support, or shelter them. Several members of Parliament, belonging to different political parties, have travelled to various capitals of the world in recent weeks as a part of this exercise. There is far greater appreciation and support abroad for India's position than ever before. An illustration of this is our success in persuading the United Arab Emirates to hand over a key accused in the recent terrorist attack in Kolkata.

The entire nation is united in this decisive phase of the battle against terrorism. The complete consensus among political parties on this issue has once again demonstrated the maturity and greatness of our democracy.

We keep hearing calls of resumption of dialogue with Pakistan. Terrorism and dialogue cannot go together. Recent history is witness to the fact that, whereas India has always been ready for meaningful and fruitful talks with Pakistan, it is Pakistan that has ensured their failure with its acts of betrayal. India is prepared to resume the dialogue process with Pakistan, provided Islamabad satisfies us that it has indeed taken effective steps to end the training, equipping and financing of the terrorists and stop their infiltration into Jammu and Kashmir and other parts of India. We also demand that Islamabad hand over to us the twenty terrorists who have committed grave crimes in India and who continue to receive shelter in Pakistan. Positive action by Islamabad on these demands is the test of its sincerity to end its hostility against India and to pave the way for discussing all the outstanding issues, including that of Jammu and Kashmir, in a peaceful manner, through bilateral dialogue.

The Government has a clear strategy to deal with the internal situation in Jammu and Kashmir. First, to counter the terrorists with a firm hand. In this, our security forces have already recorded demonstrable successes. We shall triumph in our mission to root out terrorism from Jammu and Kashmir in the same way that we did in Punjab in the last decade. Let no one have any doubts about it. The second objective in our strategy is to support faster economic development of all the three regions of the State, especially to create employment for the youth. Thirdly, we are prepared to talk with any group of people within the State who eschew the path of violence and who may have legitimate grievances.

The people of Jammu and Kashmir will elect a new Legislative Assembly later this year, through free and fair elections. No doubt, we have to be vigilant against those who have no faith in democracy md have shown their willingness to go to any length to subvert the manifestation of people's aspirations. I am confident that the forthcoming elections will help the return of peace and normalcy, and accelerate the process of all-round development of Jammu and Kashmir.

The Government attaches the highest priority to national security. Based on the recommendations of the Group of Ministers, which comprehensively reviewed our national security systems, far-reaching

reforms are being carried out in the higher defence management, leading to closer coordination between the three Services of the Armed Forces and integration of military and civilian defence structures. A separate Defence Procurement Board has been set up to speed up defence purchases, make them more responsive to needs of the Armed Forces, and to bring greater transparency in procurement.

I congratulate our defence scientists and engineers for the successful test of the *Agni* missile last month. Coupled with other missiles, which we have already tested, this will strengthen India's defence against any military adventures aimed at us.

In our continuing quest for self-reliance, the manufacture of many types of defence equipment has been opened up to the private sector, so that our national security can benefit from the impressive capabilities developed in recent decades by private Indian companies. They may now apply for licenses to set up defence industries, and to establish collaborations with Public Sector Defence Undertakings. Such companies can also have foreign direct investment of up to 26 per cent of the equity. This will impart a new vigour to indigenous defence production and exports.

Internal security has now become an integral part of national security. The Union Government, in close cooperation with State, Governments, has been taking necessary steps to strengthen internal security throughout the country. Today, terrorism and organized crime pose the most serious threat to internal security. They also endanger our external security and our national unity because of their well-known links to the network of anti-India forces in our neighbourhood. The Government, therefore, thought it necessary to put in place a federal law to deal effectively and expeditiously with terrorist offences. In this exercise, it was also guided by similar laws already in place in some States or being considered in others. Accordingly, the Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance, 2001 was promulgated on 24 October 2001. Since Parliament could not pass the Bill to replace it, this Ordinance had to be re-promulgated. While doing so, the Government took care to seek suggestions from various political parties and made suitable modifications.

Maintenance of communal harmony and adherence to the secular ideals of our Constitution are the bedrock of our national ethos. I wish to record with much satisfaction that, in keeping with the trend in recent years, there have been relatively fewer incidents of communal violence in 2001. However, the Government will continue to maintain

vigil against those who try to foment communal trouble. Towards this end, it has banned some fundamentalist organizations for their anti-national activities. I appeal to the people and to all political and non-political organizations to do everything they can to fortify peace and amity in our multi-religious society and, thereby, further strengthen the bonds of national unity.

The Ayodhya dispute is one of the contentious issues before the nation. Its amicable and speedy resolution is crucial for communal harmony and national integration. The Government is firmly of the view that this dispute can be resolved, either through mutual agreement among all the parties concerned, or through a verdict of the Judiciary. To facilitate a resolution of this dispute, an Ayodhya Cell has been recently created in the Cabinet Secretariat. The Government of India, being the statutory receiver, is duty bound to maintain the *status quo* at the disputed site in Ayodhya. It will also ensure that all necessary measures will be taken to ensure the preservation of law and order.

Peace, security, and development in the North-East continue to receive my Government's focused attention. Militancy and extremism are the chief obstacles to tranquility, prosperity, and welfare in the region. The mischievous hand of anti-India forces in the neighbourhood is clearly at work behind many of these extremist groups. The Government will deal firmly with those who have taken to the path of violence. However, it is ready to hold talks with all those who reject the culture of the gun. Simultaneously, it will continue to respond sensitively to the grievances of the people in this multi-ethnic region. For the first time, a special Ministry for the Development of the North-Eastern Region has been set up. The North-Eastern Council has been strengthened. Tardy implementation of various developmental projects, for which large sums have been set aside, has long been the bane of the North-East. The new Ministry has begun to reverse this state of affairs. I urge all the State Governments in the region to fully cooperate in this endeavour.

The peace process in Nagaland has been strengthened with the satisfactory progress of talks with various militant groups. What is especially heartening in the last one year is that the people of Nagaland have come out strongly in favour of peace, dialogue, and development, often by staging spontaneous mass activities. Mizoram has already been reaping the benefits of peace. The Government will fully support the efforts of all the other North-Eastern States to emulate their example.

The President, Shri K.R. Narayanan arriving in procession
to address members of Parliament on 25 February 2002

A healthy economy is vital to secure our twin objectives of national security and all-round development. The slowdown in the global economy has also affected India. There was a decline in the rate of growth in 2000-2001. However, the advance estimates for the current year show a pick-up in growth to 5.4 per cent, restoring India, to the group of the five fastest growing large economies in the world. However, this rate of growth is neither sufficient nor satisfactory. We need to accelerate a host of reforms to enable our economy to reach a trajectory of growth of 8 per cent and above. This alone can ensure success in our objective of doubling per capita income in the next ten years and reducing the number of people living below the poverty line by half. Realizing the urgency of this task, the Government has constituted a Cabinet Committee on Economic Reforms, with the mandate of drawing up, facilitating, and monitoring the implementation of the reform agenda.

The Tenth Five-Year Plan begins this year. The Approach Paper to the Plan aims at the stepping up the growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to 8 per cent a year over the Plan period 2002-2007. It also proposes to establish specific, monitorable targets covering economic, social, and environmental dimensions of human development. The attainment of Plan targets is contingent on our ability to significantly increase the investment rate in our economy; step up the productivity of existing capital assets; undertake second generation policy reforms to improve the efficiency of new investment; and facilitate and encourage a deepening and broadening of reforms in all the States.

I join all of you in extending hearty congratulations to our *kisans* who have once again produced a bumper crop. The output of foodgrains is projected to touch a new high of 210 million tonnes in 2001-2002, from 196 million tonnes last year. With production of 81 million tonnes of milk during 2000-2001, India continues to be the world's largest producer of dairy products. We have also made impressive strides in many other areas of agricultural production.

The Government proposes to respond to the new situation with several measures to free Indian agriculture from the shackles of the past. The Essential Commodities Act will be modified. Restrictions on inter-State movement of agricultural commodities will be removed to enable farmers to realize better prices. The sugar industry, which has already begun to benefit from de-licensing, will also be fully decontrolled soon. For the first time, sugar mills have been allowed to supply ethanol to be mixed with petrol and diesel, up to five per cent.

This will not only result in savings in our oil imports, but also add to the commercial viability of our sugar mills. Above all, the sugarcane farmer will be able to gain a higher price. The Government is committed to strengthening the cooperative sector by enabling it to reap the full benefits of economic reforms. Timely and adequate credit is almost as important as timely and adequate water supply in the development of agriculture. The Government will take steps to strengthen rural credit cooperatives, which provide this critical input to *kisans* at their doorsteps, for the sake of agricultural sustainability and farmers' well-being.

Food security of the poorest of the poor is the first priority of our agricultural policy. Accordingly, the allocation foodgrains under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families which was increased from 10 kilos per family per month to 20 kilos per family per month from April 2000, has been further increased to 25 kilos per family per month from July 2001. The Central Issue Price of foodgrains for Above Poverty Line (APL) families has also been reduced to about seventy per cent of the economic cost. In addition, more than three million tonnes of foodgrains have been allotted to eleven States affected by drought or other natural calamities, free of cost, since January 2001 for undertaking the Food for Work programmes.

Wastage and losses in production, transportation, and distribution continue to be a major bane of the food economy in India. It is estimated that the harvest and post-harvest losses in agricultural commodities are over Rs. 70,000 crore each year. The Government proposes to formulate a comprehensive strategy to check these losses.

India's cattle wealth is one of the neglected areas of our rural economy. Last year, the Government set up a "National Commission on Cattle" to review the relevant laws relating to protection, preservation, development, well being, and movement of cattle, and to ensure improved functioning of *gaushalas*, *gausadans*, and *pinjarapoles*. The recommendations of the Commission will be given serious consideration.

Industrial growth at 2.2 per cent in April-November 2001 is lower than 6 per cent achieved in April-November 2000. This decline in industrial growth is attributable to various factors, including external slowdown, the business cycles, inherent adjustment lags of corporate restructuring, etc. and the consequent decline in both consumer and investment demand.

Despite the slowdown in certain sectors of our economy, its fundamentals continue to be robust. Inflation has touched a new low, the lowest in the last two decades. Our foreign exchange reserves are at a record level. Foreign direct investment has risen. Despite a hardening of international prices of petroleum products during the course of last year, the country's balance of payments situation has remained comfortable. India's exports continued to show positive growth. Indeed, the rate of growth in the last fiscal year was the highest in the past decade.

India successfully defended her national interest's at the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Ministerial Conference in Doha last year. We coordinated with like-minded developing countries to highlight various implementation concerns arising from the Uruguay Round Agreements. We also ensured that the subsequent round of trade negotiations would address the key concerns of the developing world.

The various policy reforms unveiled by the Government in the past few years to improve the economic environment and remove infrastructure bottlenecks have begun to show results. This is clearly seen in the crucial sector of telecom services. I am happy to inform the honourable members that India now adds one thousand telephone lines every hour. The number of cellular phone subscribers has crossed 5.7 million from a mere 1.2 million in 1999. The number of fixed line connections has risen to more than 36 million from 21 million in 1999. Many more Indians today have access to telecom services, including in rural and remote areas. But, unbelievably, they are also paying far less than before. The Subscriber Trunk Dialing (STD) rates have fallen by up to 62 per cent. Today, a farmer can make calls to many places in his district almost at local call rates.

A similar achievement is also seen in bringing the benefits of information technology to the masses. Internet subscribers have grown to nearly four million from a modest base of quarter of a million in 1999. The usage of the Internet in Indian languages is also steadily increasing. Honourable members can now read on the same day several newspapers of their States on the Internet when they are in Delhi to attend to parliamentary business. We can, therefore, claim with legitimate pride that we have indeed reduced the Digital Divide to some extent, although a long way still needs to be traversed. Driving this process of ensuring faster, wider, and cheaper digital connectivity across the nation is the new Ministry of Communications and Information Technology. It has been created by merging the Ministries of Communication and Information Technology to respond

to the imperative of technological convergence, keeping in view the natural synergies between the two sectors.

In spite of a downturn in the global economy, India has continued to maintain its dominant place in Information Technology (IT) exports. From a negligible base ten years ago, our software exports now contribute 14 per cent of India's total exports. The IT software and services industry in India accounts for about 1.7 per cent of India's GDP. We are well on our way to achieving our target of software exports of $ 50 billion by the year 2008. Other knowledge-based industries like biotechnology too are at a take-off stage, and their contribution to the economy will only rise in the coming years.

India's entertainment industry has emerged as a leading-edge sector in the knowledge economy, with a huge promise for the future. Exports of Indian films have practically doubled every year for the last three years. The Government is taking several supportive policy initiatives to increase the exposure as well as exports of our films and music to world markets. This will also enable Indian content and service providers to become as sought after abroad as our IT professionals are. Our liberalized policies, both in television and FM radio, have already resulted in increased private investments and more choices for consumers. The Government has approved a special package for development of broadcasting services in the North-East. The Government has initiated action to set up a world-class National Press Centre. In recognition of the risks run by working journalists, a scheme for journalists' welfare has been notified.

If providing universal "Digital Connectivity" is one of the Government's priorities, the other is to speedily and significantly improve physical connectivity all across the country. Two specific project the Government has launched to achieve this objective and both are among the most ambitious infrastructure projects since Independence are the National Highway Development Project and *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana*.

With the speedy progress of the National Highway Development Project, the Government is promoting road development on a massive and unprecedented scale. Thirteen thousand kilometers of National Highways are being widened to four and six lanes. Of this, 1,800 kilometers have already been widened. The first phase of this project, namely the Golden Quadrilateral connecting the four metros, is progressing almost a year ahead of schedule. It is expected to be completed by the end of 2003. The National Highways Authority of India will spend Rs. 10,000 crore during each of the next two years.

This first phase alone will generate 19 crore mandays of direct employment. In addition, it is going to create a demand for 10 million tonnes of cement, one million tonne of steel, and a very large quantity of road-related domestically manufactured equipment Further, the Union Government is giving almost Rs. 1,000 crore a year to States to improve State Highways and Major District Roads.

The implementation of the *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* has begun in right earnest. In its first phase, construction of all-weather roads to unconnected villages with a population of more than 1,000 will be completed by 2007. Under this fully Centrally funded scheme, proposals amounting to nearly Rs. 7,000 crore have already been sanctioned in all the States and Union territories. The Government proposes to further enhance allocation to this scheme through non-budgetary resources.

A non-lapsable Special Railway Safety Fund of Rs. 17,000 crore has been formed for replacement of Railway assets, especially in safety related areas. With the Ninth Plan, which comes to an end this year, Indian Railways would achieve the target of electrification of 2,300 route kilometer. With this, 25.2 per cent of the Indian Railways network will be electrified, hauling about 63 per cent of freight and 49 per cent of passenger traffic.

The Ministry of Shipping, newly created to give greater focus to this critical infrastructure, has been able to achieve significant increase in the capacity as well as the efficiency of our major ports. For the first time, ships do not have to wait for berthing. The Government will soon announce new policy initiatives to encourage Indian-owned shipping companies to compete globally. An Inland Water Transport Development Council has been set up. The amendment to the relevant Act, which was passed last year, has helped to bring about organizational changes in the Inland Waterways Authority of India and authorized it to raise funds from the market by issue of bonds or debentures. These steps will help our country realize the huge potential for this cost-effective and less polluting mode of bulk transport.

The Indian power sector is at crossroads today. The country has a persistent peaking shortage of 13 per cent and energy shortage of 7 per cent, coupled with poor quality of supply, low voltage and grid instability. The primary reason for this alarming situation in the power sector is the deteriorating financial health of the State Electricity Boards and State Utilities. The yearly losses of the State Electricity Boards have increased from Rs. 4,560 crore in 1992-93 to Rs. 20,527

crore in 2000-01. This poor financial health of the State Electricity Boards is due to various factors which include large-scale theft of electricity and unsustainable cross-subsidy in favour of domestic and agricultural consumers.

To give further impetus to reforms in the electricity sector, the Government has drafted a new Electricity Bill, which was introduced in the Parliament last year. The Bill would make reforms mandatory across all States and it would be incumbent upon the States to set up their own State Electricity Regulatory Commissions. At the same time, however, the Bill is flexible and gives freedom to the State concerned to adopt its own model of reforms depending upon the ground realities.

The dismantling of the Administered Pricing Mechanism from April this year would result in the gradual emergence of a competitive market with minimal intervention, thereby benefiting both the consumers of petroleum products and the petroleum industry. The provision of subsidies through the Government budget, instead of the oil pool account mechanism, would be a more transparent mechanism. For the first time, seven blocks of coal bed methane have recently been awarded to tap non-conventional sources of hydrocarbons. Contracts for these are expected to be signed soon. I am happy to announce that the waiting list of over 1.1 crore Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG) connections was entirely liquidated in 2001. Over 1,500 LPG distributorships are proposed exclusively for rural areas to increase the reach of LPG for rural people.

The textile sector plays a critical role in the Indian economy. The new textile policy has helped the industry to prepare itself for the challenges of the phasing out of the Multi-Fibre Agreement in 2005. The Technology Upgradation Fund is helping in speedy modernization, which is critical for facing global competition from other textile producing countries.

The New Tourism Policy is in the process of finalization. It has been discussed widely with the State Governments, the hotel industry, tourism and travel operators, and other concerned organizations. It aims to develop integrated tourism circuits of international standards, and leverage India's unique attractions. By focusing on public-private partnerships to provide infrastructure and tourism services, and by promoting environmental sustainability and the development of heritage sites, this forward-looking policy will help Indian tourism become a major catalyst of economic growth, employment generation, and earner of foreign exchange.

The Public Sector has played a laudable role in enabling our country to achieve the national objective of self-reliance. However, the significantly changed economic environment that now prevails both in India and globally makes it imperative for both the Public Sector and the Private Sector to become competitive. Learning from our experience, especially over the last decade, it is evident that disinvestment in Public Sector enterprises is no longer a matter of choice, but an imperative. The prolonged fiscal haemorrhage from the majority of these enterprises cannot be sustained any longer. The Disinvestment Policy and the transparent procedures adopted for disinvestment have now been widely accepted and the shift in emphasis from disinvestment of minority shares to strategic sale, has yielded excellent results. The Government has taken two major initiatives to improve the safety net for the workers of Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs), The first, enhanced the Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) benefits in those PSUs where wage revision had not taken place in 1992 or 1997. The second, increased training opportunities for self-employment for workers retiring under the VRS.

To ensure productive utilisation of our resources, it is not desirable that these remain locked up in unviable, non-operating units. It would be much better for the units, its workers and creditors and the economy in general, if there was a system of quick take over of non-viable units, so that capital continues to be productively employed. There is, accordingly, a need to urgently bring about a bankruptcy legislation, which will allow quick payment of the dues of workers and exit of non-viable firms.

The removal of Quantitative Restrictions has thrown up several challenges and opportunities for the Small Scale Sector, bringing global competition to its doorsteps. To overcome this challenge of increased competition, the sector has to raise its efficiency to attain global standards in product quality with internationally competitive prices. The Government is already implementing many schemes to assist this sector. More will be formulated, if necessary.

Electoral reforms for strengthening our democratic system are long overdue, As a part of this endeavour, greater transparency in accounts of political parties and incentives for payment by cheque are being put in place. The Government has also decided to amend the system of elections to the Rajya Sabha by introducing open voting and by doing away with requirement of residence in a particular State for contesting an election to the Rajya Sabha from that State.

Fast Track Courts are taking up sessions cases pending for two

years or more and the cases of undertrials in jails. At present, there are about two lakh undertrials in jails on whose maintenance State Governments spend about Rs. 400 crore a year. Presently, *Lok Adalats* can settle disputes only on the basis of compromise or settlement between the parties. If the parties do not arrive at a settlement or compromise, the case is either returned to the court of law or the parties are advised to seek remedy in a court of law. To remove the above drawback, it has been decided to amend the Act to set up permanent *Lok Adalats.* This will provide compulsory pre-litigation mechanism for conciliation and settlement of cases in certain public utility services.

Honourable members, this year marks the first Decade of Democratic Decentralization through empowerment *Panchayati Raj* Institution. It was ten years ago that this august Parliament passed the historic 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution. The functioning of these grassroots institutions of democracy has improved in many parts of the country. Of great significance is the increased participation, made possible through affirmative action, of women representatives and representatives of other disadvantaged sections of our society. However, we must in all honesty admit that the spirit of this revolutionary initiative has not yet been fully translated into genuine devolution of adequate administrative and financial powers to *Panchayati Raj* Institutions. I would like the State Governments to self-critically review the gap between the intent of the Constitution and the reality on the ground. On its part, the Union Government has decided to train all elected Panchayat functionaries, at all three levels, within three years.

The Census 2001 recorded that the population of India was 1,027 million. The decline in both mortality and fertility during the nineties has been lower than the projections and the goals set for the Ninth Plan. However, the decadal growth during 1991-2001 was 21.3 per cent declining from 23.9 per cent for 1981-91, the sharpest decline since Independence. More than half of the increase in population over the next fifteen years is anticipated in eight States, which are lagging behind in critical socio-demographic indices. The Government has set up an Empowered Action Group to address the needs and problems of these States exclusively.

India took a major step last year to achieve universalization of elementary education. I commend all of you for passing the historic Constitution Ninety-third Amendment Bill, 2001, to make education for all children in the age group of six to fourteen years free and

compulsory. It is the birthright of every Indian child to have access not only to education, but to good education. Accordingly, to emphasize and inculcate the culture of quality in the entire education sector, we have decided to observe 2002 as the "Year of Quality Education".

The Census 2001 has brought home yet again the incidence of female foeticide, infanticide, and neo-natal mortality, all adverse to the girl child, in several pockets of the country. A massive campaign has been launched to tackle the situation both by social awareness and stringent implementation of the law. The Pre-natal Diagnostics Act is being amended to ensure complete stoppage of sex-determination tests all over the country.

India has become polio-free, except in a few, very small pockets. Eradication of polio from these areas is expected by the end of this year. Learning from the success of the anti-polio drive, the Government has intensified mass campaigns against other dreaded diseases like tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS. The anti-tobacco campaign will be further strengthened.

Poor sanitation affects the health and housing of a majority of our people. It has also made many parts of our cities and villages look dirty and ugly. The *Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana* was launched last year to ameliorate the housing problems of slum dwellers. As a sub-component of this new scheme, the Government will soon launch a nationwide programme, called "*Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan*", to build community toilet complexes in large numbers. These will be maintained by community-based organizations of slum dwellers themselves.

The Indian Board for Wildlife, under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, has recently adopted a landmark Wildlife Action Plan. Conservation of wildlife shall be declared a national priority. A Forest Commission will soon be set up. State Governments will be assisted to strengthen their staff and other requirements for better upkeep of parks and zoos and to prevent poaching and illicit trade in animal products.

To provide social security benefits to agricultural workers, the Government has launched "*Krishi Shramik Samajik Suraksha Yojana*". The scheme, which is being implemented by the Life Insurance Corporation in fifty selected districts of the country, envisages to cover one million agricultural workers over a span of three years.

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has stepped up implementation of various programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes, and Minorities. More credit has

been made available to the Micro-Financing Programme for funding self-help groups. Under the National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their Dependents, Sanitary Marts have started functioning in many States.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has now decided to expand and modify the Grain Bank Scheme to cover all the 1,14,000 tribal villages in the country. The Government will provide a one-time grant of two quintal foodgrains per family along with storage and other costs.

The successful development flight of the Geo-synchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) from Sriharikota in April last year, is significant milestone in the Indian space programme. India is the sixth nation in the world to achieve such a capability. The GSLV will be operational after another two or three test flights. The INSAT system for telecommunications, television broadcasting, and meteorology received a further boost with the successful launch of INSAT-3C last month.

India's foreign policy has always served as a reliable protector and an effective promoter of our vital national interests—in security or in development. In the wake of the happenings of 11 September and 13 December 2001 enormous demands were made on our foreign policy establishment last year to put across India's point of view in the capitals of the world. In addition, a hectic schedule of incoming visits by important world leaders enabled the Government to share its perspectives on regional and global issues.

Afghanistan is a valued friend in our neighbourhood, a friend with whom we have had cultural, economic, and spiritual exchanges dating back to antiquity. We agonized with the rest of the civilized world the destruction by the Taliban of the Bamiyan Buddhas. India rejoices at the liberation of Afghanistan from the clutches of a fanatical and regressive regime that allowed its soil to become a breeding ground for *jihadi* terrorism around the world. The establishment of the Afghan Interim Administration on 22 December 2001 in Kabul was an important step in restoration of peace and stability in Afghanistan, as well as in the region. We fully appreciate the enormous task that faces that war-ravaged nation in addressing its humanitarian and reconstruction needs, and are committed to assist the fraternal people of Afghanistan in meeting them. We will soon have the pleasure of receiving Chairman Hamid Karzai of the Afghanistan Interim Administration on a State Visit to India.

India and Nepal continue to share traditionally close and friendly

relations. Nepal has faced unprecedented challenges in recent months– first with the unfortunate tragedy in the Royal family and then with the continuing senseless killings by Maoist insurgents. We have extended our hand of solidarity and support to the Government and the people of Nepal in their efforts to restore normalcy and maintain peace and security.

We continue to enjoy a close relationship of friendship, mutual trust and beneficial cooperation with Bhutan.

India remains committed to strengthening friendly ties with Bangladesh in all spheres. To this end, there is a new visa regime in place to make travel between the two countries easier and for enhancing people-to-people contacts. Our economic interaction with Bangladesh has diversified in many areas that include services, joint ventures in infrastructure development, transport services, and sharing of river waters.

We have also noted with satisfaction the recent efforts in Sri Lanka towards ending ethnic violence and achieving lasting peace. We remain committed to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Sri Lanka and support the measures to further the peace process.

It is a matter of deep satisfaction that there has been a revival of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) process, beginning with the meeting of the Foreign Secretaries in August 2001 in Colombo, and culminating in the Eleventh Summit of Heads of State and Government in Kathmandu in early January. Steps are being taken to deepen and broaden regional economic cooperation. India is committed to progressive tariff liberalization towards the goal of a South-Asian Free Trade Area.

India continues to pursue a policy of constructive and positive engagement with Myanmar. Our Consulate General in Mandalay and the Myanmar Consulate General in Kolkata will both be reopened.

The long-standing friendship and strategic partnership between India and Russia were further reinforced by regular political consultations on regional and international issues of mutual concern. These are being further intensified through economic cooperation and diversified defence collaboration. A number of important bilateral documents were signed during the Prime Minister's visit to Russia in November last year.

Our bilateral relations with China continued to gain momentum and diversify. The recent visit of Premier Zhu Rongji of China under-

lined this process. The effort to build trust and understanding continues. With Japan, our Global Partnership is being concretized around the two main pillars of our economic cooperation and our strategic convergences. The Joint Declaration issued during the Prime Minister's visit to Japan in December 2001 sets out the common perspectives of both our countries on important bilateral Issues and global challenges.

Our relations with South-East Asian countries and with the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) have been on the upswing in recent years. There is a greater realization of the potential for partnership. The first India-ASEAN Summit later this year in Cambodia will be a significant event for the region.

India is concerned at the continued escalation of violence in the Middle East, which has derailed the peace process. The international community's realization is today reinforced that no durable peace can be achieved in the region without a viable State of Palestine, alongside Israel, each within secure and recognized borders. We continue to be ready to extend all possible assistance to the fraternal Palestinian people.

The political dialogue with Europe was carried forward at the highest level during the visits of German Chancellor Schroeder, UK Prime Minister Tony Blair, and Norwegian Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg to India. The India European Union (EU) Summit held in New Delhi in December 2001 was another milestone in our relationship with the European Union. The institutionalization of summit level interaction recognizes the coalition of interests between India and the EU to meet the challenges of the 21st Century. We remain committed to intensification of our relations of friendship and cooperation with countries of Eastern and Central Europe.

Relations with the United States continue to grow stronger. The Prime Minister and subsequently other senior Cabinet Ministers paid successful visits to that country recently. The Government will maintain its policy of broad-based engagement with the United States in pursuit of mutually beneficial bilateral relations and of many common goals in Asia and beyond. The terrorist attacks of 11 September and 13 December have brought the two countries closer in defence of their shared values of democracy, freedom, and pluralism against forces of terror. We will continue to work to further strengthen mutual understanding on security issues and to advance international peace and stability.

Africa continues to occupy a special place in our diplomatic interactions. Our relationship with this important continent has strong political foundations based on our principled support for decolonization and national liberation movements and our strong opposition to apartheid. The challenge today is to give even greater economic content to this historic relationship taking into account new and emerging opportunities. A significant feature of our interaction with Africa has been the sustained high level of bilateral exchanges. I visited Mauritius in March last year as the Chief Guest on their National Day. Other bilateral exchanges have taken place and are being planned.

With the countries of Central and South America, our political and economic relations have been steadily expanding.

The High Level Committee on the Indian Diaspora, constituted in September 2000, presented its Report to the Prime Minister on 8 January 2002. The Government has accepted the recommendation of the Committee that 9th January every year may be celebrated as *"Pravasi Bharatiya Divas"*. It was on this day that Mahatma Gandhi, himself a *Pravasi Bharatiya* in South Africa for almost two decades, returned to India in 1915. Up to ten *Pravasi Bharatiya* Samman Awards will be conferred on prominent Non-Resident Indians or Persons of Indian Origin on *Pravasi Bharatiya Divas* from next year. The Government intends to restructure the Persons of Indian Origin Card scheme and significantly reduce the fees for the Card.

Honourable members, the Budget Session begins today. Apart from the financial agenda relating to the Railway and General Budgets, there is also heavy legislative business awaiting completion in this Session. There are 36 Bills pending in the Lok Sabha, and 40 in the Rajya Sabha. Four Ordinances need to be replaced with Bills. We know that the work of Parliament, especially in the Budget Session, will be keenly watched by our people whose hopes and aspirations all of you represent. They especially want to see that the invaluable time of India's Parliament is best used for completing all scheduled business.

I wish you success in your endeavours.

Jai Hind

INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI AT THE SEVENTEENTH INTERNATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMME IN LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING

The Seventeenth International Training Programme in Legislative Drafting was organised by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST), Lok Sabha Secretariat, in New Delhi from 22 November 2001 to 28 January 2002. The Programme was formally inaugurated by the Speaker, Lok Sabha. Shri G.M.C. Balayogi on 26 November 2001. We reproduce below the text of the Address by the Lok Sabha Speaker.

–Editor

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you all to the Parliament of India for the Seventeenth International Training Programme in Legislative Drafting. I am glad that the participants in this Training Programme have come from different countries of Asia and Africa and also from the Legislature Secretariats in India. I am sure this two-month programme packed with lectures, discussions, practice sessions and visits to various academic and other related institutions will certainly be an enriching experience for you all. I hope the foreign participants will also have an opportunity to know and understand our rich democratic ethos and cultural heritage during their stay with us.

Friends, in a representative democracy such as ours, law is the will of the people, expressed in Legislatures through their chosen representatives. It is directed towards the collective good of the society. It becomes binding since it has the force of the State behind it. Legislative Drafting is in fact the science of clothing the people's will with appropriate words. That is so because certain rules can be laid down which are of universal application to all kinds of measures that come up for drafting. As drafting requires a flair for good writing, it is also an art. Only with a judicious combination of both the observance of rules and skilful use of words, that a draftsman can come out with a good piece of legislation, bringing out the real intention of the Legislature.

There is indeed no such thing as a perfect draftsman. Neverthe-

less, human beings strive for perfection relentlessly. Training Programmes such as these are conducted to equip the participants with the art and technique of good Legislative Drafting.

There are many essential requisites of a draftsman. The ideal draftsman, I feel, should follow the principles of accuracy, brevity and clarity. For this, one is required to have a good vocabulary, grammar and comprehending ability. In other words, a good draftsman needs to know something of everything and should aim at learning everything about drafting. As law is meant to govern the society, the draftsman should have a good grasp of diverse socio-economic interests. He should also be-aware of the contents and contours of a particular piece of legislation. With the rapid strides in science and technology, and the emerging new socio-economic scenario, the enactment of legislations embracing new and diverse fields has become an essential requirement for every society. It is in this context that the developing countries of the Asia-Africa Region need to rise to the pressing economic and social realities and develop skilled personnel to draft various socio-economic laws. For this, the draftsman should be able to understand what exactly the people at the helm of affairs want; he must not be found wanting in his competence to give legal shape to the requirements in an intelligible form and he must take care to ensure that laws regulating the affairs of the common man are easily comprehensible to him, For legislation to be secure in its effect, it must be so drafted that it can be understood properly by those for whom it is meant. Thus, while drafting laws a draftsman has to take into account as to how the legislators who are called upon to discuss and enact it would think, as to how the Executive would put it into effect, and as to how the Judiciary would interpret it.

Friends, precedent is one of the sources of law which is of critical importance for all, including the parliamentarians. During the course of your serving the Legislative Bodies, you might have learnt that there are certain expressions which the Legislature instinctively does not like, while there are others which it readily accepts. Besides, the legal draftsman should know the related law and the precedents while drafting any piece of legislation and should contribute towards consistency of approach while guarding against any potential conflict with any fundamental provisions of the Constitution. Not only this, the knowledge of precedents saves a lot of time and effort from being wasted. Also, knowing legal precedents would go a long way in helping the draftsman visualise the interpretations which the courts might give to the provisions he has drafted. A draftsman should also have adequate knowledge of analogous legal provisions in vogue in

other countries. This helps in having a sound grasp over the subject on which legal provisions have to be made for his country in accordance with its own needs. Just as a bee collects nectar from various flowers and yet produces its own honey, so also a good draftsman should be able to browse through laws of different countries and draft a piece of legislation suitable to his society and polity. Getting access to laws of other countries has become easier and faster today than ever before due to the rapid strides in the information and communication technology. As draftsmen, you should be able to optimally use the resources available through the Internet, etc. for retrieving necessary information quickly.

In India, the Parliament considers all aspects of a Bill in detail, right from the title to the Schedule. It scrutinises each of these parts and deliberates upon the draft during the course of the three readings it gives to every Bill that comes up before it. If considered necessary, the draft Bill is circulated for public opinion or referred to a Select/ Joint Select or a Departmentally-Related Standing Committee for an in-depth study. At the Committee stage, members having expertise in the subject-matter, besides sound knowledge of law, discuss it at length so that no lacuna is left in the draft. After the Committee has reported the Bill with or without modifications, it comes to the Parliament where it is debated and passed by both the Houses. After both the Houses have passed a Bill, it goes to the President for his assent. The President is an integral part of our Parliament and without his assent no Bill can become an Act.

In modern times though the Parliament has become a multi-functional body, law-making continues to remain its most important function. In India, most of the legislative proposals originate from the Executive, that is, the Government and the Bills are piloted in Parliament by the concerned Ministers. However, during the time allotted for the Private Members' Business, individual members also get a chance to move their own Bills and Resolutions. Since members are hard pressed for time, and some, particularly the first-timers, may not have the necessary drafting skills, they have to depend on the Secretariat staff for assistance in drafting their Bills. It is, therefore, essential that parliamentary officials, are trained in and equipped with the basic concepts, skills and techniques required for drafting laws.

A legislative draftsman's skill and competence comes to test while drafting an amending legislation. He should be aware of what is being changed and also with the aims, objectives and terminology of the parent legislation. Like an architect devising structural changes,

the legislative draftsman should be able to remodel any piece of existing legislation to suit the needs of the time.

Friends, I understand that this Training Programme has been designed to give you a glimpse of the Indian legal, constitutional and parliamentary set up. Keeping in view the importance of the contemporary legal issues in the global sphere, topics like 'Intellectual Property Rights and Developing Countries', 'Cyber Laws', 'Treaties and International Law', 'Environmental Laws' and 'International Organisations' are also included in the Programme. A comprehensive coverage of the techniques of Legislative Drafting and its significance for people manning parliamentary institutions has also been made a part of the Programme. I am sure you all will benefit immensely from the talks/ exercises/attachments, etc. arranged under the Programme during its different phases.

Since 1985-86, the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST) has regularly been organising training programmes in Legislative Drafting for the benefit of parliamentary officials from Afro-Asian countries as also for those serving Legislative Bodies in different States of our country. The present programme on Legislative Drafting offers the participants an excellent opportunity of learning both the theoretical and practical aspects of drafting of laws. I am sure you would make most of it and develop necessary skills which would help in discharging your responsibilities as parliamentary officials and legislative draftsmen in an efficient and effective manner. I congratulate the BPST for organising this Programme. I wish the Bureau every success in its endeavour and wish the very best to you all.

Thank you.

4

SUMMARY OF THE FIRST REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ETHICS, LOK SABHA

On 16 May 2000, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi constituted a 15-member Committee on Ethics in the Lok Sabha under the Chairmanship of Shri Chandra Shekhar, M.P. to oversee the moral and ethical conduct of the members and to examine the cases referred to the Committee with reference to ethical and other misconduct of the members.

The Committee on Ethics, at their first sitting held on 5 October 2000, decided to undertake a study *vis-à-vis* the future course of action of the Committee with regard to ethics related matters.

On 9 November 2000, the Committee constituted a sub-Committee on "Ethics Related Matters" with a view to studying the recommendations contained in the Report on "Ethics, Standards in Public Life, Privileges, Facilities to Members and Other Related Matters" of the Committee of Privileges (Eleventh Lok Sabha), Reports of the Ethics Committees of the Rajya Sabha and of State Legislatures and other available reports and to examine ethics related matters. The sub-Committee adopted its report on "Ethics-Related Matters" at its sitting held on 11 December 2000.

The sub-Committee recommended in its Report that a draft "Code of Conduct for Members of Lok Sabha", and also the procedure for complaints and requirements of financial disclosures/declaration of interests, as recommended by the Committee of Privileges (Eleventh Lok Sabha) in their Ethics Report, be considered for adoption.

The Committee on Ethics, before finalising its Report, sought the views of the Presiding Officers of all State Legislatures and Leaders of political/Legislature Parties on ethics-related matters and took into account the recommendations made in the Report of the sub-Committee on "Ethics Related Matters" and comments/views expressed by the Presiding Officers/leaders in this regard.

The Committee, at the sitting held on 23 August 2001, arrived at their findings and conclusions. Shri Chandra Shekhar, Chairman, Ethics Committee presented the First Report of the Committee to the

Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Balayogi on 31 August 2001. The Report was, thereafter, laid on the Table of the House by Shri Somnath Chatterjee, member of the Committee and Chairman, sub-Committee, on 22 November 2001. Some of the recommendations made in the Report are as follows:

Norms of ethical behaviour for members:

(i) The Committee noted that the norms of ethical behaviour for members have been adequately provided for in the *Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, Directions by the Speaker* and in the conventions which have evolved over the years on the basis of recommendations made by various Parliamentary Committees in their reports.

(ii) The Committee were of the considered view that remedy with regard to prevalent malaise of disorderliness in Legislatures lies in the enforcement of existing norms of ethical behaviour for members.

(iii) The Committee, therefore, recommended that all such norms of ethical behaviour for members be strictly enforced.

(iv) Apart from the existing norms of ethical behaviour, the Committee also recommended that members should abide by the following general ethical principles, which are not based on any provisions in Rules/Directions/Conventions:

- Members must utilise their position to advance general well-being of the people.
- In case of conflict between their personal interest and public interest, they must resolve the conflict so that personal interests are subordinate to the duty of their public office.
- Conflict between private financial/family interest should be resolved in a manner that the public interest is not jeopardized.
- Members holding public offices should use public resources in such a manner as may lead to public good.
- Members should keep uppermost in their mind the fundamental duties listed in Part-IV A of the Constitution.
- Members should maintain high standards of morality, dignity, decency and values in public life.

(v) The Committee, having considered the matter of disorderly conduct in the House, wished to stress upon leaders of respective Legislature Parties inside the House and political parties outside the

House, to see that their members do not indulge in unbecoming conduct. Leaders of parties may like to impress upon members of their parties the need for strict adherence to the norms of discipline and decorum in the House.

Procedure for complaints

(vi) The Committee stated that they are conscious of the fact that for the Committee to take up for consideration of complaints relating to unethical conduct of members in right earnest, a procedure would have to be evolved.

(vii) The Committee, after careful consideration of the recommendations made in this regard by the Committee of Privileges (Eleventh Lok Sabha) in their Ethics Report, and endorsed by the sub-Committee of the Committee on Ethics with some modifications and comments/views of Presiding Officers of Legislatures and leaders of political/Legislature Parties and the provisions of the Lokpal Bill, 2001, recommended the following procedure:

- A complaint relating to unethical conduct of a member in Lok Sabha or connected with his parliamentary conduct may be addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, who may forward it to the Chairman, Committee on Ethics.
- Any person may make such a complaint to the Speaker.
- It shall be incumbent upon the complainant to ensure that the complaint is not false, frivolous or vexatious and is made in good faith. An affidavit to this effect shall accompany the complaint.
- The Committee may also *suo motu* take up for investigation matters relating to ethics, wherever felt necessary.
- The Committee shall examine all the matters referred to it and also those taken up by it *suo motu*.
- The procedure to be followed by the Committee for the purpose of examining complaints of unethical conduct of members may, as far as possible, be the same as the procedure adopted by the Committee of Privileges for enquiry and determination of any question as to breach of privilege of the House or a member.

Financial disclosure and declaration of interests:

(viii) The Committee noted that in the Lok Sabha, there is no requirement at present for a member to declare his assets. There are, however, provisions in the *Rules of Procedure and Conduct of*

Business in Lok Sabha and *Directions by the Speaker*, requiring a member to state his personal, pecuniary or direct interests in any matter to be considered by the House or a Parliamentary Committee.

(ix) The Committee, recommended the following norms with regard to financial disclosures and declaration of interests by members:

- It may be made mandatory for each member of Lok Sabha to disclose his/her income, assets and liabilities. For this purpose, members may be required to file a financial disclosure statement immediately after their election to the Lok Sabha.
- Members may file revised forms whenever any change occurs and also at the end of the tenure of the Lok Sabha.
- A Register of Members' Interests may be maintained in the Lok Sabha Secretariat on the basis of information furnished by the members.
- The Register of Members' interests should be treated as confidential and the information contained therein should be made available to any complainant only with the permission of the Speaker, Lok Sabha.
- Rules may be framed specifically indicating acts of commission or omission which constitute unethical conduct and are not already mentioned in the Rules and Directions.

5

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

4th Round Table of Parliamentarians on Desertification: The 4th Round Table of Parliamentarians on Desertification was organised by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) with the support of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) at the annual session of the Conference of Parties to the Convention at Geneva on 4 and 5 October 2001. The Meeting focussed on the linkages between poverty and environmental degradation with special attention to the most vulnerable geographical areas experiencing desertification and drought and deliberated on the contribution made by Parliaments to the implementation of the Convention. It also considered and discussed the progress report of the previous Round Tables. Shri Kharabela Swain, member of Parliament, attended the Meeting as the Indian Delegate.

The Parliamentarians specifically, discussed the following themes followed by the debate on the Draft Declaration:

(i) Promoting synergies among the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)/Convention on Biological Diversity(CBD)/UNCCD-(Introduction given by the UNCCD Debate);

(ii) Contribution of members of Parliament engaged in the implementation of the UNCCD at Rio+10; and

(iii) Assessment of new development relating to the opening of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Window for desertification.

13th Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) Seminar: The 13th CPA Seminar was hosted by the Tasmania Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in Tasmania, Australia from 13 to 20 October 2001. Prof. Ummareddy Venkateswarlu, MP, attended the Seminar. The following subjects were discussed at the Seminar:

(i) The Origins of Parliamentary Democracy–Looking back on 175 years of the Parliament and Executive in Tasmania;

(ii) The Role of the Commonwealth and the CPA;

(iii) The Political Scene in Tasmania-Parliament and Politics today;

(iv) Parliament, Members and the Media;

(v) Accountability-Parliament, the Executive and the People;

(vi) Accountability-Parliament and Human Rights;

(vii) Parliamentary Committees–Can they be more effective?

(viii) The Role of the Presiding Officer-Integrity-Impartiality;

(ix) Local Government Inspection;

(x) MPs, Parties and the Electorate-Competing Demands

Canadian Parliamentary Seminar: The Canadian Parliamentary Seminar was held in Ottawa, Canada from 18 to 24 November 2001. Smt. Jayashree Banerjee and Shri Thomas Hansda, MPs, attended the Seminar.

Commonwealth Workshop on "Parliamentary Oversight of Finance and the Budgetary Process": A Workshop on "Parliamentary Oversight of Finance and the Budgetary Process" was organised by the CPA in conjunction with the World Bank Institute and National Assembly of Kenya at Nairobi, Kenya from 9 to 14 December 2001. Shri Kirit Somaiya, MP, attended the Workshop from India.

All India Conference on "Discipline and Decorum in Parliament and Legislatures of States and Union territories":* The All India Conference of Presiding Officers, Chief Ministers, Ministers of Parliamentary Affairs, Leaders and Whips of Parties on "Discipline and Decorum in Parliament and Legislatures of States and Union territories" was held in the Central Hall of Parliament House, New Delhi on 25 November 2001. Besides several Chief Ministers and Ministers of Parliamentary Affairs, Leaders and Whips of Parties from Parliament and State Legislatures, Presiding Officers of almost all the States and Union territory Legislatures attended the Conference. The Conference was inaugurated by the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Krishan Kant. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi delivered the Welcome Address. The Prime Minister of India, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, also addressed the delegates on the occasion.

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* For details, *see* Feature "Addresses at the All India Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies, Chief Ministers, Ministers of Parliamentary Affairs, and Leaders and Whips of Parties", *The Journal of Parliamentary Information*, Vol. XLVII, No. 4, December 2001, pp. 379-94.

A Drafting Committee, consisting of Presiding Officers of various State Legislatures and leaders of prominent parties in Parliament was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed to finalise the Resolution and a Code of Conduct. After detailed deliberations at three meetings of the Drafting Committee, *i.e.* on 7, 17 and 25 November 2001, the Committee finalized the text of the Resolution encompassing a Code of Conduct for Legislatures and authorized Shri Sayeed to move the Resolution at the Conference. At the Closing Session of the Conference, Shri Sayeed moved the Resolution which was unanimously adopted.

Conference of Chairmen of Committees on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Parliament and State Legislatures : The Conference of Chairmen of Committees on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Parliament and State Legislatures was held in New Delhi on 7 and 8 December 2001. The Conference was inaugurated by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi on 7 December 2001 in the Main Committee Room of Parliament House Annexe. Shri Ratilal Kalidas Varma, Chairman, Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Parliament and Chairman of the Conference presided over the Conference. Chairmen of Committees on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of almost all the State Legislatures attended the Conference.

The Conference discussed the following subjects:

(i) Need to enlarge the scope of functions of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SCs/STs) so as to make it more effective in discharging its functions;

(ii) Need to implement the recommendations of the Committee by the concerned Departments within time bound programme and who fail to do so, action be taken against them;

(iii) Need to take up developmental works like construction of roads, supply of electricity, construction of building, provision of irrigation facilities, etc. in tribal areas and also to increase the allocation of funds under various schemes like the Indira Awas Yojana;

(iv) Need to provide funds for the welfare of depressed persons, weaker sections, backward classes and slum dwellers and land be distributed to landless poor;

(v) Shops and Public Distribution System (PDS) dealership, etc. be allotted to educated unemployed SC/ST youths;

(vi) Need for relaxation of terms and conditions for sanction of the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) assisted term loans schemes and to establish the 'Grain Bank' in tribal areas;

(vii) Need for selection of SC/ST candidates through "Campus recruitment and through Special Recruitment Drives" to fill up backlog vacancies in Government service, quasi-Government institutions, universities and Government owned companies and need to increase the reservation quota for SCs/STs;

(viii) Need to provide reservation to SCs/STs in private companies, non-governmental institutions;

(ix) Need for amendment in the Constitution for inclusion of the Reservation provision in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution to exclude it from the purview of the Courts;

(x) Inclusion of castes like "Kaibarte", "Keuta" and "Dhibara" which are synonymous names with the "Dewar Community" in the Scheduled Castes List;

(xi) Need to prevent atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to provide rehabilitation to the victims;

(xii) Need for wide publicity through media like television, radio and local newspapers regarding various schemes for the benefit of the SCs/STs under the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan or other assistance from Central Government and also need for periodic monitoring of their implementation and to release funds without any blockade;

(xiii) Need to review the Supreme Court judgment regarding seniority of the SC/ST employees. The Anti-SC/ST Office Memorandum issued by the Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT) during 1997-98 be withdrawn immediately;

(xiv) Need for opening of special schools on the pattern of Navodaya Vidyalayas at every sub-divisional headquarters to provide quality education to the SC/ST students along with other general caste students with provision of adequate number of teachers and facilities in schools for them;

(xv) Need to fill up reserved quota for admission in medical education, engineering courses, Ph.D., M.Phil., etc.;

(xvi) Rehabilitation of tribal people in the protected reserve forest areas and need to provide more powers to local authorities of scheduled areas; and

(xvii) Need to provide more funds and materials to eradicate diseases like tuberculosis, malaria, fever, diarrhoea etc. in tribal areas and providing medicine, doctors, vehicles to hospitals situated in tribal areas as also the Health Education.

BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES OF NATIONAL LEADERS

On the birth anniversaries of those national leaders whose portraits adorn the Central Hall of Parliament House, functions are organised under the auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG) to pay tributes to the leaders. Booklets containing profiles of these leaders, prepared by the Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS) of the Lok Sabha Secretariat are also brought out on the occasion.

The birth anniversaries of the following leaders were celebrated during the period 1 October to 31 December 2001.

Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: On the occasion of the birth anniversaries of Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, a function was held on 2 October 2001. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi; the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani; the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Dr. S.N. Jatiya; the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Smt. Sonia Gandhi; the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Dr.(Smt.) Najma Heptulla; the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Shri Tapan Sikdar; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Railways, Shri O. Rajagopal; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Coal and Mines, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Shri Ramesh Bais; members of Parliament; and former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, a function was held on 31 October 2001. The Minister of Shipping, Shri Ved Prakash Goyal; the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Smt. Sonia Gandhi; the Leader of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed; the Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy; members of Parliament; and former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, a function was held on 5 November 2001. The Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Dr. S.N. Jatiya; the Leader of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, Dr. Manmohan Singh; members of Parliament; and former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, a function was held on 11 November 2001. The Minister of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani; the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Dr. S.N. Jatiya; the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed; the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Shri Vijay Goel; members of Parliament; and former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a function was held on 14 November 2001. The Minister of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani; the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Dr. S.N. Jatiya; the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Smt. Sonia Gandhi; the Leader of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla; the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Shri Vijay Goel; members of Parliament; and former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Smt. Indira Gandhi: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Smt. Indira Gandhi, a function was held on 19 November 2001. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi; the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani; the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Dr. S.N. Jatiya; the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Smt. Sonia Gandhi; the Leader of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla; the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed; the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Shri Vijay Goel; members of Parliament; and former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Smt. Indira Gandhi.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, a function was held on 3 December 2001. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi; the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Dr. S.N. Jatiya; the Minister of Rural Development, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu; the Leader of Opposition in the

Lok Sabha, Smt. Sonia Gandhi; the Leader of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla; members of Parliament; and former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Shri C. Rajagopalachari: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Shri C. Rajagopalachari, a function was held on 10 December 2001. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi; the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani; the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Dr. S.N. Jatiya; the Leader of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, Dr. Manmohan Singh; the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed; members of Parliament; and former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Shri Rajagopalachari.

Chaudhary Charan Singh: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Chaudhary Charan Singh, a function was held on 23 December 2001. Members of Parliament, former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Chaudhary Charan Singh.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya: On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, a function was held on 25 December 2001. The Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Dr. S.N. Jatiya; members of Parliament; and former members of Parliament and others paid floral tributes to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

EXCHANGE OF PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS VISITING INDIA

Israel: On our invitation, a 6-member Parliamentary Delegation from Israel, led by the Member of Knesset and Chairman of the Israel-India Parliamentary Friendship League, Mr. Amnon Rubinstein, visited India from 27 November to 2 December 2001. The visiting Delegation called on the Vice-President of India and Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shri Krishan Kant and the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi on 28 November 2001. A dinner was hosted in honour of the Delegation by the Chairman, Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs, Prof. (Smt.) Krishna Bose on the same day. The Delegation also called on the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani; the Minister of Human Resource Development, Science and Technology and Ocean Development, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi; and the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Smt. Sonia Gandhi on 29 November 2001. The Delegation also had meeting with the

members of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs on the same day.

Besides Delhi, the Delegation visited Agra and Kochi.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING

During the period 1 October to 31 December 2001, the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST) organised the following Courses/Programmes:

Seventeenth International Training Programme in Legislative Drafting: The Seventeenth International Training Programme in Legislative Drafting was organised from 22 November 2001 to 28 January 2002. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi formally inaugurated the Programme on 26 November 2001. Twelve participants from various Afro-Asian countries, *viz.* one each from Bangladesh, Indonesia, Maldives, Nepal, Philippines and South Africa and two each from Kazakhstan, Nigeria and Tajikistan attended the Programme. Three officers from the Lok Sabha Secretariat, two officers from the Jammu and Kashmir Legislature Secretariat and one officer each from the Legislature Secretariats of Bihar, Delhi and Meghalaya also attended the Programme.

The Programme was designed to equip the parliamentary officials with basic concepts, skills and techniques required for drafting legislation so that they could assist members of Parliament whenever required.

Attachment Programmes: Two Attachment Programmes were organized for the officials of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly Secretariat from 3 to 7 December and 10 to 14 December 2001 to acquaint them with the computerisation of the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Appreciation Courses: Four Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures were organised for Probationers and Officers of:

(i) Indian Railway Service of Signal Engineers (1 to 5 October 2001);

(ii) (a) Indian Railway Stores Service; and (b) Indian Ordnance Factories Service (29 October to 2 November 2001);

(iii) (a) Middle Level Officers of Defence Services; and (b) Indian Foreign Service (5 to 9 November 2001); and

(iv) Senior Audit and Accounts Officers from the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (10 to 14 December 2001)

Training Programme for Officials of the Lok Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats: A Training Course for Senior/Junior Library Assistants of the Lok Sabha Secretariat and Librarians/Deputy Librarians of the State Legislature Secretariats was organized from 8 to 12 October 2001. Twenty-five officers from fifteen State Legislature Secretariats, *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttaranchal, and twelve officers from the Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Programme.

Visit by Foreign Parliamentarians: A Russian Parliamentary Delegation led by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Y.G. Demin visited the BPST on 8 November 2001 to explore the training opportunities available in the Bureau, particularly in the field of Legislative Drafting.

Study Visits: Ten Study visits were organised for participants from various training and educational institutions.

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PROCEDURAL MATTERS

Instance when the Chair, as a special case, allowed members, whose names were not included in the List of Business, to ask clarificatory questions: On 4 December 2001, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, as a special case, permitted three members–Sarvashri Vijay Kumar Malhotra, Basudeb Acharia and Sudip Bandyopadhyay–whose names were not included in the List of Business to ask clarificatory questions on Calling Attention regarding situation arising out of influx of religious minorities from Bangladesh to India and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto.

Instance when request from members to allow an outsider to present his views/pamphlet to members was not acceded to : Two letters dated 1 November 2001 and 9 November 2001 were received from Dr. Ashok Patel and Shri Shyam Bihari Mishra, members, requesting the Speaker to allow Dr. Shiv Varan Shukla to present principles of *Paryavaran-Samskrit-Paryakriti* in the House for information and use of members and to include the same in their developmental work in their respective constituencies. The request was not acceded to as non-members other than the Ministers and the Attorney-General of India are not permitted to participate in the proceedings of the House.

Permission was also sought by the two members from the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi to distribute a pamphlet regarding Indian Environmental Army received from Dr. Shukla in the House. This request was also not acceded to.

It is not the practice for the Speaker, Lok Sabha, to advise the Presiding Officers of State Legislatures: On 27 August 2001, Prof. Lakshmi Kanta Chawla, member, Punjab Legislative Assembly, wrote to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi requesting him to direct the Speaker, Punjab Legislative Assembly to adopt an impartial attitude. Prof. Chawla was informed that according to the well established conventions, it was not the practice for the Speaker, Lok Sabha, to advise the Presiding Officers of the State Legislatures in such matters.

Instances when at the request of someone else other than ex-

members, certificate of membership of the Lok Sabha were issued without indicating the purpose therein: Shri Bir Bhadra Pratap Singh, former member, Rajya Sabha, the Minister of State, Smt. Vasundhara Raje and Shri Sanjay Kumar Sahu, former members, requested respectively, separately for the issue of certificates of memberships for Shri Ram Singh, Smt. Vijaya Raje Scindia and Shri Shiv Prasad Sahu, all former members. The certificates were required for receiving medical facilities as all of them were hospitalised. The requests were acceded to.

Instance when the leave granted to members automatically lapsed on the adjournment sine die of the House earlier than scheduled: On 19 December 2001, Shri Ashok Kumar Singh Chandel, member, was granted leave for 59 days from 6 to 31 August 2001 and 19 November to 21 December 2001 and Dr. Nitish Sengupta, member, was granted leave for 17 days from 5 to 21 December 2001 by the House as the leave was recommended by the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in its Eighth Report (Thirteenth Lok Sabha).

Initially, the period of Session was from 19 November to 21 December 2001. However, as the Lok Sabha adjourned *sine die* on 19 December 2001, the remaining period of leave *i.e.* 20 and 21 December 2001 automatically lapsed. Members were accordingly informed.

Instance when certain documents were not treated as Papers Laid on the Table and returned to member: On 23 August 2001, while speaking during the Zero Hour, Shri Buta Singh, member, referred to and quoted from the various Office Memorandums (O.M.s) issued by the Government regarding promotions to employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The member handed over the photostat copies of the said documents for laying on the Table of the House.

On 28 August 2001, a copy each of the documents was sent to the Department of Personnel and Training for comments and ascertaining authenticity of the documents. In their reply dated 8 October 2001, the Department of Personnel and Training stated that the documents forwarded to them refer to six O.M.s already issued by them regarding reservation in services under the Government.

The documents were not treated as Papers Laid on the Table for the following reasons and were returned to the member:

(i) Member had not recorded a certificate regarding the

authenticity of the documents as required under Direction 118A;

(ii) Member had not supplied a copy of the documents to the Speaker in advance; and

(iii) There was no demand for laying the documents.

Instance when the Question Hour was suspended to enable a Minister to make a statement: On 18 December 2001, as soon as the House met, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, observed :

> "Honourable Members, I have received three notices under Rule 193 for a Short Duration Discussion on the statement to be made by the Home Minister regarding terrorist attack on Parliament House. As decided in the Leaders' Meeting held today, we may suspend the Question Hour and the Home Minister may make the statement. The matter may be straightaway taken up for discussion. Shri Ramji Lal Suman, who has secured the first position in the ballot, may initiate the discussion on the matter.
>
> We may take up this matter after the Papers have been laid on the Table of the House."

After taking sense of the House, the Question Hour was suspended to enable the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani, to make a statement regarding the terrorist attack on Parliament House on 13 December 2001. Accordingly, after the papers, etc. were laid on the Table, the Minister of Home Affairs made the statement and a discussion under Rule 193 followed thereon.

Since the discussion remained inconclusive on 18 December 2001, the next day, *i.e.*, on 19 December 2001, the Speaker took the sense of the House and the Question Hour was suspended. After papers, etc. were laid on the Table, the discussion under Rule 193 on the Statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs regarding the terrorist attack on Parliament was resumed.

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PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2001)

Events covered in this Feature are based primarily on reports appearing in the daily newspapers and as such the Lok Sabha Secretariat does not accept any responsibility for their accuracy, authenticity or veracity.

–Editor

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Winter Session of Parliament: The Eighth Session of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha and the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Session of the Rajya Sabha commenced on 19 November 2001. Both the Houses were adjourned *sine die* on 19 December 2001 and were prorogued by the President on 21 December 2001.

Expansion of Union Cabinet: On 15 October 2001, the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee expanded the Cabinet by inducting one Minister of Cabinet rank and one Minister of State. The Ministers and their portfolios are: Shri George Fernandes: *Minister of Defence:* and Shri Harin Pathak: *Minister of State in the Department of Defence Production and Supplies in the Ministry of Defence.*

Shri Jaswant Singh relinquished the charge of the Office of Minister of Defence on the same day.

Reallocation of Portfolios: On 2 November 2001, Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee reallocated some of the portfolios in the Union Council of Ministers as under:

Shri Vijay Goel: *Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office;* Shri Shripad Yesso Naik: *Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping;* Shri Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav: *Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture;* and Smt. Vasundhara Raje: *Minister of State (Independent Charge) of Ministry of Small Scale Industries, Minister of State*

in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, and Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy and Department of Space, to hold additional charge as Minister of State in the *Ministry of Planning.*

On 18 November 2001, the Prime Minister, reallocated some of the portfolios in the Union Council of Ministers as under: Shri Jagmohan: *Minister of Tourism and Culture;* and Smt. Maneka Gandhi: *Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.*

IFDP supports NDA Government: On 8 December 2001, the Indian Federal Democratic Party (IFDP) led by Shri P.C. Thomas extended its support to the ruling National Democratic Alliance (NDA).

Death of Members: On 30 September 2001, Shri Madhavrao Scindia, a sitting member of the Lok Sabha and former Union Minister belonging to the Indian National Congress representing Guna constituency of Madhya Pradesh, died in a helicopter crash.

On 27 November 2001, Shri Vishno Datt Sharma, a member of the Lok Sabha belonging to the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), representing Jammu constituency of Jammu and Kashmir, passed away.

MPs expelled from party: On 8 December 2001, the Samajwadi Party expelled Shri Bhal Chandra Yadav, MP representing the Khalilabad constituency of Uttar Pradesh from the Party for indulging in anti-party activities.

On 20 October 2001, the Samajwadi Party expelled Shri Ramakant Yadav, MP, representing the Azamgarh constituency of Uttar Pradesh from the Party for indulging in anti-party activities.

Attack on Parliament: On 13 December 2001, the Parliament House was attacked by terrorists. They managed to enter the precincts of the Parliament House but their attempt to enter inside the Parliament building was thwarted by the timely action of the Security Staff of the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Delhi Police, Indo-Tibet Border Police Force (ITBP) and Parliament Watch and Ward Security. While five terrorists were killed by the Security Staff, one *Mahila* (Women) (CRPF) personnel, four men of Delhi Police and two officers of the Watch and Ward of Parliament Security also laid down their lives, keeping the terrorists at bay. One gardener who was on duty also lost his life in this attack.

AROUND THE STATES

DELHI

Political developments: On 28 November 2001, all the six Ministers of the State Government resigned collectively from the State Council of Ministers.

On 4 December 2001, Chief Minister, Smt. Sheila Dixit reconstituted the Council of Ministers. The new Ministers are: Sarvashri Ajay Maken, Deep Chand Bandhu, Raj Kumar Chauhan and Haroon Yusuf.

The Chief Minister also dropped the following Ministers: Sarvashri Yoganand Shastri, Parvez Hashmi, Dr. Narendra Nath, and Smt. Krishna Tirath.

The Ministers of State, Sarvashri Mahender Singh Saathi and Ashok Kumar Walia were retained by the Chief Minister.

GUJARAT

New Chief Minister: On 4 October 2001, Chief Minister, Shri Keshubhai Patel of the Bharatiya Janata Party resigned from Office. Subsequently, on 7 October 2001, Shri Narendra Modi was sworn in as the new Chief Minister.

MEGHALAYA

Political developments: On 12 November 2001, the Ministers belonging to the BJP resigned from Shri E.K. Mawlong's Coalition Government in protest against "corruption in high places". Later, the BJP withdrew its support to the Meghalaya Parliamentary Forum (MPF) Coalition Government.

On 13 November 2001, Finance Minister, Shri A.H. Scott Lyndok and Power Minister, Shri Martle Mukhim of the United Democratic Party, a major partner of the ruling coalition, also withdrew their support to the Government.

On 15 November 2001, the State President of Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) declared withdrawal of his party's support to the Government. Later, Chief Minister, expanded the State Council of Ministers by inducting two MLAs.

On 19 November 2001, the fifteen-member Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) split, with eleven members founding a separate Meghalaya Nationalist Congress Legislature Party (MNCLP) and electing Shri Lotsing A. Sangma as their leader.

On 21 November 2001, the Congress Party forged an alliance with the Nationalist Congress Party (NCP).

On 27 November 2001, Shri P.A. Sangma, MP formed a new party, People's Forum of Meghalaya (PFM) with the help of 42 MLAs– 15 MLAs from the Congress Party; 15 from the NCP; 8 from the Meghalaya United Democratic Party; 2 from the Hill State People's Democratic Party (HSPDP); 1 from the Peoples' Democratic Movement (PDM); and 1 Independent. Dr. Flinder Anderson Khonglam was elected the leader of the Forum.

On 7 December 2001, Chief Minister, Shri E.K. Mawlong's Ministry was voted out of power when a No-confidence Motion moved by the People's Forum of Meghalaya (PFM) was adopted by voice vote.

Dr. Flinder Anderson Khonglam of the PFM was sworn-in as the new Chief Minister on 8 December 2001.

On 9 December 2001, a 37-member, two-tier, Congress-NCP led Coalition headed by Dr. Khonglam was sworn-in.

On 10 December 2001, the Chief Minister won a vote of confidence in the Assembly by a voice vote.

PONDICHERRY

Resignation of Chief Minister: On 19 October 2001, Chief Minister, Shri P. Shanmugam resigned from office. Following this, PWD Minister Shri N. Rangaswamy was elected as the leader of the Congress Party.

On 27 October 2001, Shri N. Rangaswamy was sworn-in as the Chief Minister.

Vote of Confidence: On 21 November 2001, Chief Minister, Shri N. Rangaswamy won a vote of Confidence in the State Legislative Assembly.

Speaker expelled from party: On 24 November 2001, the Speaker of the Pondicherry Assembly, Shri M.D.R. Ramachandran was expelled from the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) Party for indulging in anti-party activities.

Election of Deputy Speaker: On 11 December 2001, Shri A.V. Subramaniam was elected as the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

TAMIL NADU

Minister dropped: On 24 November 2001, the Minister of Backward Classes and Communities, Smt. Valarmathi Jebaraj was dropped from the State Cabinet.

UTTARANCHAL

Political developments: On 29 October 2001, Chief Minister, Shri Nityanand Swami resigned from Office. Shri Bhagat Singh Koshiyari was unanimously elected leader of the BJP Legislature Party.

On 30 October 2001, Shri Bhagat Singh Koshiyari was sworn-in as the Chief Minister along with six Cabinet Ministers. The new Ministers are: Sarvashri Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank, Kedar Singh Phonia, Mohan Singh Rawat, Ajay Bhatt, Harbans Kapoor and Narain Ram Dass.

DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD

BANGLADESH

Political developments: Former Prime Minister, Mrs. Khaleda Zia's Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) won absolute majority in the elections to the Parliament held on 1 October 2001.

On 10 October 2001, Mrs. Khaleda Zia was sworn-in as the new Prime Minister.

New President: On 12 November 2001, Prof. A.Q.M. Badruddoza Chowdhury was sworn-in as the President of Bangladesh.

MALAYSIA

Death of King: On 21 November 2001, the King, Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah passed away.

NEPAL

Imposition of Emergency: On 26 November 2001, King Gyanendra proclaimed a state of Emergency in the country. The Emergency was imposed to maintain law and order in the country following the violence unleashed by the Maoists.

PAKISTAN

Gen. Pervez extends tenure as Army Chief: President Gen.

Pervez Musharraf gave himself an indefinite extension as the Chief of the Army.

SRI LANKA

Dissolution of Parliament: On 10 October 2001, President, Mrs. Chandrika Kumaratunga dissolved the Parliament and fixed 5 December 2001 as the date for fresh General Elections. The United National Front (UNF) emerged as the single largest grouping by winning 109 seats in the 225-member House of Parliament.

New Prime Minister: On 9 December 2001, Mr. Ranil Wickremasinghe of the UNF was sworn-in as the new Prime Minister.

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SESSIONAL REVIEW

THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA

EIGHTH SESSION

The Eighth Session of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, which commenced on 19 November 2001, was adjourned *sine die* on 19 December 2001. The House was later prorogued on 21 December 2001. In all, there were 21 sittings. A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the period 19 November to 19 December 2001 is given below.

A. DISCUSSIONS/STATEMENTS

Reference by Speaker regarding terrorist attack on Parliament House and Resolution condemning terrorist attack on Parliament House and condoling death of persons in the attack: Making a Reference in the House on 14 December 2001, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi said:

> A terrorist suicide squad made a cowardly attack on Parliament on 13 December 2001. They managed to enter the precincts of the Parliament House but their attempt to enter inside the Parliament building was thwarted by the timely action of the brave security staff of the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Delhi Police, Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force (ITBP) and Parliament Watch and Ward Security. While five terrorists were killed by the Security Staff, one *mahila* CRPF personnel, four men of Delhi Police and one officer of the Watch and Ward of Parliament Security also laid down their lives while keeping the terrorists at bay. One innocent gardener who was on duty also lost his life in this attack. In their death, these valiant security personnel have set the highest standards of selfless courage and bravery. Our hearts reach out to the families of these martyrs in this hour of their supreme personal loss. Several security personnel and other persons, including media persons, have also been injured in this attack. We wish them speedy recovery. This is not an attack on Parliament only but on the very freedom of the country. The entire nation has stood as one against such

attacks in the past and I am sure it will do so again. We condemn this outrageous and dastardly act of hate and terror, which has shocked the entire humanity. I have also received messages from several countries condemning this terrorist attack.

On behalf of honourable Leader of the House, honourable Leader of the Opposition, honourable Leaders of all Parties, all the members of this august House and on my own behalf, I move the following Resolution :

> This House condemns the cowardly terrorist attack on the Parliament House on 13 December 2001. The cult of violence and hatred promoted by senseless elements having no faith in democratic institutions has claimed seven innocent lives. Such attacks reinforce our determination to fight the evil of terrorism. Let us rededicate ourselves to protect the sovereignty and integrity of the country at all costs.

This House sends its condolences to the bereaved families.

I hope the House agrees.

The Resolution was adopted.

The members then stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of those who lost their lives in the terrorist attack.

Statement by Minister regarding the terrorist attack on Parliament House: Making a Statement in the House on 18 December 2001, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani said that the ghastly attack on Parliament House on 13 December 2001 had shocked the entire nation. This terrorist assault on the very bastion of our democracy was clearly aimed at wiping out the country's top political leadership. It was a tribute to our security personnel that they rose to the occasion and succeeded in averting what could have been a national catastrophe. In so doing, nine of them made the supreme sacrifice for which the country would always remain indebted to them.

The Minister said that the terrorist assault on the Parliament House was executed jointly by Pak-based and supported terrorist outfits, namely, the *Lashkar-e-Toiba* and *Jaish-e-Mohammed*. These two organisations were known to derive their support and patronage from Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI). The investigation carried out by the police showed that all the five terrorists who formed the suicide squad were Pakistani nationals. All of them were killed on

the spot and their Indian associates had been nabbed and arrested.

The investigation indicated that the five Pakistani terrorists entered the Parliament House Complex at about 11.40 a.m. in an Ambassador car bearing registration No. DL-3CJ-1527 and moved towards the Building Gate No.12 where it encountered the motorcade of the Vice-President of India which was parked at the Gate No. 11. One of the members of the Watch and Ward Staff of Parliament House, Shri Jagdish Prasad Yadav, became suspicious about the identity of the car and immediately ran after it. The car was forced to turn backward, and in the process, it hit the Vice-President's car. When challenged by the security personnel present on the spot, all the five terrorists jumped out of the car and started firing indiscriminately. The Delhi Police personnel attached with the Vice-President's security as also the personnel of the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) and the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force (ITBP) on duty immediately took their positions and returned the fire. It was at this point that another member of the Watch and Ward Staff of Parliament House, Shri Matbar Singh Negi, sustained bullet injuries. He rushed inside Gate No. 11 and closed it. An alarm was raised and all the gates in the building were immediately closed. The terrorists ran towards Gate No. 12 and then to Gate No.1 of the Parliament House Building. One terrorist was shot dead by the security forces at Gate No.1 and in the process, the explosives wrapped around his body exploded. The remaining four terrorists turned back and reached Gate No.9 of the Building. Three of them were gunned down there. The fifth terrorist ran towards Gate No.5 where he also was gunned down.

During the exchange of fire, four Delhi Police personnel, namely, Shri Nanak Chand, Assistant Sub-Inspector, Shri Rampal, Assistant Sub-Inspector, Shri Om Prakash, Head Constable, Shri Ghanshyam, Head Constable, attached with the Vice-President's security lost their lives on the spot. The other three persons who were killed were Shrimati Kamlesh Kumari, a Constable of the CRPF, Shri Jagdish Prasad Yadav, a Security Assistant of the Watch and Ward Staff of Parliament House, who had rushed after the terrorists' car and a civilian employee of the Central Public Works Department (CPWD), Shri Desh Raj. Eighteen other persons were injured and they were immediately rushed to Dr. Rammanohar Lohia Hospital for medical treatment. These included Shri Matbar Singh Negi, Security Assistant, Watch and Ward Staff of the Parliament House and

Shri Vijayendra Singh, Head Constable, who later succumbed to the injuries. The scene of the crime was cordoned off and investigation teams, including Forensic Experts and Bomb Detection Squads, were pressed into service. A number of hand grenades were recovered from the site of the incident and defused. A large quantity of arms and ammunition, including explosives, were also recovered.

The break-through in the investigation of the case was achieved with the arrest of Syed Abdul Rehman Gilani, a lecturer in a local college, whose interrogation led to the identification of two other accomplices, Afzal and Shaukat Hussain Guru. The wife of the latter disclosed that her husband and Afzal had in the afternoon of 13 December 2001 left for Srinagar. The information was immediately conveyed to the Jammu and Kashmir Police who apprehended both of them. A laptop computer and Rs. 10 lakh in cash were recovered from them. They were later brought to Delhi by a special team deputed for the purpose by the Delhi Police.

Interrogation of the accused persons had revealed that Afzal was the main co-ordinator who was assigned this task by a Pakistani national Gazi Baba of the *Jaish-e-Mohammed*. Afzal had earlier been trained in a camp run by the ISI at Muzaffarabad in Pak-Occupied Kashmir (POK). The hideouts for the five Pakistani terrorists were arranged by Shaukat Hussain Guru, two in Mukherjee Nagar and one in Timparpur area in North Delhi. During the subsequent raids, the police recovered from two of these hideouts, a lot of incriminating material, including a large quantity of ammonium nitrate and other ingredients used in preparing improvised explosive devices, a map of Delhi, a sheet of paper carrying a map of Chankyapuri drawn in hand, and three police uniforms. In all, four persons had so far been arrested in connection with this case.

This incident once again established that terrorism in India had been the handiwork of Pakistan-based terrorist outfits known to derive their support and sustenance from the ISI. The hijacking of the IC-814 flight to Kandahar, the terrorist intrusion into the Red Fort and the attack on the Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly Complex at Srinagar on 1 October 2001 were master-minded and executed by militant outfits at the behest of the ISI. The *Lashkar-e-Toiba* and *Jaish-e-Mohammed* in particular had been in the forefront in organising terrorist violence in India. The Pakistan High Commissioner in India was summoned to the Ministry of External Affairs and issued a verbal *demarche* demanding that Islamabad take action against the two terrorist outfits involved in the attack on the Parliament House.

The Home Minister stated that the attack on Parliament was undoubtedly the most audacious, and also the most alarming act of terrorism in the nearly two-decades-long history of Pakistan-sponsored terrorism in India. This time the terrorists and their mentors across the border had the temerity to try to wipe out the entire political leadership of India, as represented in our multi-party Parliament. Naturally, it was time for all members of Parliament, and all citizens of the country to ponder why the terrorists and their backers tried to raise the stakes so high, particularly at a time when Pakistan was claiming to be a part of the international coalition against terrorism.

The only answer that satisfactorily addresses this query was that Pakistan—a product of the indefensible two-Nation Theory, itself a theocratic State with an extremely tenuous tradition of democracy—was unable to reconcile with the reality of a secular, democratic, self-confident and steadily progressing India, whose standing in the international community was getting inexorably higher with the passage of time.

The Prime Minister in his address to the nation on 13 December 2001 declared that the fight against terrorism had reached a decisive phase. The supreme sacrifice made by the security personnel who lost their lives in the incident would not be allowed to go in vain. Those behind the attack on Parliament House should know that Indian people are united and are determined to stamp out terror from the country, he added.

Discussion under Rule 193 regarding terrorist attack on Parliament House: Initiating the discussion under Rule 193 on 18 December 2001, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav of the Samajwadi Party said that the terrorist attack on Parliament House on 13 December 2001 was not only a serious issue but also a matter of concern for the country. He paid tributes to those employees of the Parliament who laid down their lives and also congratulated those security personnel who fought valiantly with the terrorists and protected the complex. He said that action should be taken against the terrorists and those who were harbouring them.

Participating in the discussion*, Shri Anant Gangaram Geete of

* Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Shivraj V. Patil, Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, Mohan Rawale, Prabodh Panda, Ramdas Athawale, Adhi Sankar, Prabhunath Singh, Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra, Prof. Ummareddy Venkateswarlu and Smt. Kanti Singh

the Shiv Sena said that words would fail to commend the security personnel who fought against the terrorists and demanded that stern action be taken against traitors and terrorist.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee of the Communist Party of India (M) said that all appropriate measures should be taken to destroy the scourge of terrorism.

Shri Chandra Shekhar of the Samajwadi Janata Party (Rashtriya) said that terrorism could be contained by hard decisions and strong will power only.

Shri K. Yerrannaidu of the Telugu Desam Party said that the attack on Indian Parliament was an attack on democracy. If terrorism was not rooted out from Indian soil, there would be no economic development.

Kumari Mamata Banerjee of the All India Trinamool Congress said that terrorism did not belong to any caste or religion and it should be stamped out.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri Omar Abdullah said that the attack on Indian Parliament was also of the same genre as that of the 11 September attack on the World Trade Centre in USA. The Government would act with great restraint and with a great degree of maturity. He said that force, violence and war would never be the first option of the Government.

Shri P.H. Pandian of the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam said that the Government should take stringent action against terrorists.

Participating in the discussion on 19 December 2001, Shri G.M. Banatwalla of the Muslim League Kerala State Committee said that it was the primary duty of every citizen to maintain and uphold the unity and solidarity of the country.

Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav of the Janata Dal (United) said that the concepts of liberalism and secularism were the pride of the nation and there was no place for terrorism in the country.

Shri Sharad Pawar of the Nationalist Congress Party assured that his party would give full support to the Government for the steps taken to protect the interests of the nation.

The Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Smt. Sonia

Gandhi said that the dastardly attack which took place on 13 December was an attack on the symbol of Indian parliamentary democracy. The Government should share with the nation the reasons why the terrorists could make all preparations unhindered and could actually enter into the precincts of Parliament and literally knock at the doors of Parliament House, despite, of course, prior intimation. She said that the security arrangements in Parliament and in other numerous sensitive places should be reviewed and revamped.

The Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee said that the House was really confronted with a very serious situation. He congratulated the security forces and the Watch and Ward personnel who laid down their lives in order to protect the Parliament House. The gun-wielding terrorists and the suicide bombers and their mentors and master-minds must have deliberated in a proper and indepth manner before carrying out this dangerous attack. They had thrown a challenge and the whole country should be ready to face it. India had always acted with ample restraint. But exercising restraint was considered as a sign of weakness by some. The decisions about war and peace should not be directed by excitement or emotions. He added that a policy would be formulated after considering the whole situation, all the options, pros and cons and above all keeping in mind the national interest.

Shri Sanat Kumar Mandal of the Revolutionary Socialist Party said that the intelligence system should be strengthened and better weapons should be provided to the security personnel.

Shri Vaiko of the Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam said that his party would extend all solidarity and support to the Government.

Shri Amar Roy Pradhan of the All India Forward Bloc condemned the terrorist attack on Parliament.

Dr. Sushil Kumar Indora of the Indian National Lok Dal said that there was need to eliminate terrorism and it should be fought on the political level as well.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani said that representatives of India assembled in the Parliament had decided to wipe out terrorism and India stood as a united country.

Statement by Minister regarding reported deaths of children in

Assam after administration of Vitamin A: Making a Statement in the House on 22 November 2001, the Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Dr. C.P. Thakur said that the reported deaths and illness among children in Assam after they were given doses of Vitamin A in a State-wide campaign sponsored by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and organised by the State Government of Assam held on 11 November 2001 was a matter of concern. Information received from the State Government suggested that a large number of children had reported symptoms of side effects within a few hours after receiving the dose of the Vitamin A solution. Unfortunately, a few children also died. Until now, as per the State Government report dated 19 November 2001, about 953 children had shown adverse effects like vomiting and 14 children had died after the incident. However, a preliminary assessment indicated that in most of these cases, death was due to causes unrelated to Vitamin A. The deaths had taken place due to diseases like cardiac failure, foreign body aspiration, severe anaemia, fever of indeterminate cause, etc. In many of the cases, parents had reported that the deceased child had not been given any dose of Vitamin A. It seemed that the panic created due to the side effects had resulted in all deaths being attributed to Vitamin A. Samples of the drug had been collected by the Drug Controller General of India for analysis and the results were awaited.

Prima facie evidence suggested that the UNICEF had replaced the 2ml spoons usually supplied containing Vitamin A solution with 5ml cups for this round of campaign in Assam. One possibility was that during the campaign some children might have received doses in excess of the recommended level of Vitamin A resulting in symptoms of toxicity. However, experts would have to go into this issue and give their opinion.

The Minister said that Vitamin A given in the right dose was absolutely safe. Vitamin A is an essential Vitamin, the deficiency of which could lead to blindness. In addition, children with deficiency of Vitamin A were more prone to sickness like diarrhoea and pneumonia and were at a higher risk of death. It was for this reason that the Government of India was implementing a programme for administration of prophylactic doses of Vitamin A to young children since the 1970s without any adverse outcome. The Vitamin A solution used under the National Programme was a safe drug. However, like any other drug, over-dosage could lead to problems. Although an inquiry

nad been instituted by the State Government and the exact cause of the mishap in Assam would be known within a few days, preliminary information at this stage seemed to indicate that some children in Assam had suffered side effects of the drug due to alleged over-dosage. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had organised a National Consultation in September 2000 in which nutrition experts, paediatricians, public health experts, researchers and representatives from international organizations were invited. This National Consultation, which examined several issues related to Vitamin A concluded that the magnitude of clinical Vitamin A deficiency had declined significantly in the country, but it still existed as a public health problem in some pockets. The Consultation endorsed the National Policy of Administration of Vitamin A and recommended that Vitamin A prophylaxis should be strengthened as a component of the Primary Health Care Services. Since at the time of the Consultation, many States were linking Vitamin A campaigns with the Pulse Polio Immunization (PPI), this issue was also discussed at great length. The national experts had recommended that it was inadvisable to link Vitamin A supplementation with the PPI Programme. There were several reasons for this. Vitamin A dosage was age dependent and repeated dosages could lead to toxicity. In campaigns, a very high degree of training and field supervision were required. This might not be possible since the Public Health System in many parts of the country were not yet capable of managing these complexities. Instead, experts had opined that the routine programme for Vitamin A prophylaxis should be re-energized. The proceedings of the Workshop were communicated to all State Governments. It had since been recommended to all States to refrain from launching campaigns not only for Vitamin A but also for other individual interventions since campaigns had a tendency to divert the attention of the entire system from routine essential activities.

A high level Committee of Experts under the Chairmanship of Dr. N.K. Ganguly, Director-General, Indian Council of Medical Research had been constituted to go into the various aspects of the Vitamin A administration. The Committee had been requested to study several aspects related to Vitamin A, including the programme and technical aspects related to the drug. The findings of the Committee would be informed to the House shortly.

Statutory Resolution regarding approval of continuance of the Proclamation dated 2 June 2001 in respect of Manipur, issued under

article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from 2 December 2001: Moving the Resolution on 20 November 2001, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani said that a Proclamation was issued by the President under article 356 on 2 June 2001 which paved the way for President's Rule in Manipur. Under this, the President's Rule would remain effective for a period of six months. In his report to the Union Government, the State Governor had desired to have elections and a duly-elected Government as soon as possible. But the situation which had given way to the President's rule in the state had not improved so far and it was hoped that in the next two to three months, the situation would be normal.

Participating in the discussion*, Shri Th. Chaoba Singh of the Manipur State Congress Party said that President's Rule was imposed not because of the law and order situation or any financial problem, but mainly because of defections. One of the major flaws of the Anti-Defection Law was that one third of the legislators could leave the party without attracting the premitive. Provisions of the taking advantage of this, defections were carried out in smaller States very frequently. He said that once a person was elected on a particular party ticket, he should not be allowed to defect to another party for the entire term and if he defects, he should lose his seat. The Government machinery had failed in Manipur and the Central Government should conduct elections as early as possible.

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh of the Rashtriya Janata Dal said that the Centre should address the problems of unemployment, education, health and transport in Manipur as early as possible. Opposing the imposition of President's rule, he urged that elections should be conducted forthwith.

Intervening in the discussion, the Minister of Disinvestment and Minister of Development of North Eastern Region, Shri Arun Shourie said that the Finance Minister had held meetings so that within a year good external assistance for excellent projects in the North-East could be arranged.

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* Others who took part in the discussion were : Sarvashri Mani Shankar Aiyar, Baju Ban Riyan, Prabodh Panda, Ramjivan Singh, Sontosh Mohan Dev, Ramanand Singh, Holkhomang Haokip, Rashid Alvi, Ramji Lal Suman, Ramdas Athawale and Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat

Shri Haribhau Shankar Mahale of the Janata Dal (Secular) said that the situation in Manipur needed to be improved.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani said that the time of holding elections in Manipur could be decided in consultation with the Governor of the State and the Election Commission.

The Resolution was adopted.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

Constitution (Ninety-second Amendment) Bill, 2001:* Moving the Motion for Consideration of the Bill on 28 November 2001, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Smt. Vasundhara Raje, said that the Bill sought to amend article 16(4)(a) of the Constitution retrospectively, that is, from 17 June 1995 to provide for consequential seniority to the Government servants belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the case of promotion by virtue of the rule of reservation with a view to negating the effects of the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) Memorandum, dated 30 January 2001. The Office Memorandum (O.M.) dated 30 January 1997 was issued to give effect to the so-called 'catch up' principle which was laid out by the Supreme Court in the case of Shri Virpal Singh Chauhan and in the case of Ajit Singh-1 and subsequently reiterated by the Constitution Bench in the case of Ajit Singh-2. The issue of O.M. dated 30 January 1997 had adversely affected the seniority of the Government servants belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe category promoted before the General and Other Backward Classes (OBC) candidates on account of reservation policy. The Government had reviewed the position in the light of the views received from various quarters and in the interest of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Government servants, it was decided to bring forth a Constitutional Amendment to negate the effects of the O.M. dated 30 January 1997 immediately. The amendment to article 16(4)(a) of the Constitution to provide for consequential seniority would also give them promotion by virtue of rule of reservation. It was also necessary to give retrospective effect to the proposed amendment with effect from the date of coming into force

* The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 26 November 2001

of article 16(4)(a) itself, that was, from 17 June 1995. She said that the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was also consulted in this regard and that the Commission had appreciated the move to carry out such an amendment. After the Constitution (Ninety-second Amendment) Bill, 2001 would become an Act, the Government would be empowered to grant consequential seniority also to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe servants on their promotion by virtue of the rule of reservation.

Participating in the discussion*, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh of the Rashtriya Janata Dal said that if the Government was in favour of social justice, then it should do three things: a National Judicial Commission should be constituted; provision of reservation should be made in the judiciary; and a Comprehensive Act for reservation should be enacted and the matter should be placed under the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution.

Replying to the discussion, Smt. Vasundhara Raje said that the Government was committed to the welfare and uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Government had proven its *bona fides* time and again not just by mere platitudes but by action.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

C. QUESTION HOUR

During the Session, in all, 25,392 notices of questions (19,594 Starred, 5,775 Unstarred and 23 Short Notice Questions) were received.

Out of these, 420 notices were admitted as Starred, 4,675 as Unstarred but none was admitted as Short Notice Questions.

On 19, 21 and 27 November 2001, and 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18 and 19 December 2001, Starred Questions were not called for oral answer and, as such, their replies were treated as Unstarred and their

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* Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Baju Ban Riyan, Rajaiah Malyala, Ramji Lal Suman, Mohan Rawale, K.H. Muniyappa, Rattan Lal Kataria, Bal Krishna Chauhan, A. Krishnaswamy, Sushil Kumar Shinde, Ratilal Kalidas Varma, Ananda Mohan Biswas, Manikrao Hodlya Gavit, Trilochan Kanungo, E. Ponnuswamy, Ramdas Athawale, Sardar Buta Singh, Dr. Sanjay Paswan and Dr. (Smt.) V. Saroja

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answers, together with the answers to Unstarred Questions, were printed in the official report of those days.

Daily average of Questions in the List of Questions orally answered: The average number of Starred Questions answered orally in the House during the Session was two. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered was five on 20 November 2001.

The average number of Questions in the Unstarred List came to 222 as against the prescribed limit of 230, the minimum being 146 questions on 4 December 2001.

Half-an-Hour Discussion: In all, 21 notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received during the Session. However, none was admitted.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the former Union Minister and sitting Lok Sabha member, Shri Madhavrao Scindia; Sarvashri Samar Choudhury, M.V. Chandrashekhara Murthy and Vishno Datt Sharma, all sitting members and Sarvashri B. Devrajan, C.T. Dhandapani, Surendranath Dwivedy, Pundlikrao Ramji Gawali, P.K. Kodiyan, Y.S. Mahajan, Haroobhai Mehta, Shyam Dhar Misra, Ram Premi, Gudivada Gurunadha Rao, K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy, Arangil Sreedharan, Chaudhri Nihal Singh Taxak, Smt. Kamala Bhauguna and Smt. Maragatham Chandrasekhar all former members.

Obituary References were also made to the security personnel of Delhi Police, Sarvashri Nanak Chand, Sub-Inspector, and Rampal, Assistant Sub-Inspector; Sarvashri Om Prakash and Ghanshyam, Head Constables; Sarvashri Jagdish Prasad Yadav and Matbar Singh Negi, Parliament Watch and Ward Security Assistants; Smt. Kamlesh Kumari, a Constable of the CRPF; and Shri Desh Raj, a Gardener of the CPWD, who laid down their lives during the terrorist attack on Parliament House on 13 December 2001. Members stood in silence as a mark of respect to the deceased.

RAJYA SABHA

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOURTH SESSION*

The Rajya Sabha, which met for its One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Session on 19 November 2001, was adjourned *sine die* on 19 December 2001, and was later prorogued on 21 December 2001.

A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the period is given below:

A. STATEMENTS/DISCUSSIONS

Statement by the Prime Minister on his recent visit to Russia, USA, UN, UK and the situation in Afghanistan: Making a Statement in the House on 20 November 2001, the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee said that he had paid bilateral visits to Russia, United States of America (USA) and United Kingdom (UK) between 4 and 13 November 2001 and also addressed the 56th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. He had also met the Presidents of Argentina, Cyprus and Iran and the Prime Minister of Mauritius on the margins of the UN General Assembly. The visits and meetings focused on broader, long-term agenda of bilateral relationships and also provided the opportunity for consultations on important international issues, including campaign against terrorism and post-conflict challenges in Afghanistan.

Regarding his State visit to Russia, the Prime Minister said that it fulfilled a bilateral decision on annual summit meetings made during the visit of the Russian President, Mr. Vladimir Putin to India in October 2000. The discussions confirmed the congruence of the geo-strategic outlook and consolidated bilateral strategic partnership between the two countries. The talks also highlighted the enormous scope for further economic, scientific, technological, defence, atomic energy and space cooperation. He said that the Moscow Declaration on terrorism, the bilateral joint statement and several other agreements concluded during the visit would set the contours of future cooperation between the two countries. Four Chairs of Indian studies had been established in academic institutions in different cities of Russia. These agreements would

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* Contributed by the Research and Library Section, Rajya Sabha Secretariat

strengthen people-to-people relations and educational and cultural cooperation.

Regarding his visit to Washington at the invitation of President George W. Bush, the Prime Minister said that it was focused on strengthening the wide-ranging dialogue for closer relations between the two countries. Both countries had agreed to resume and broaden the bilateral economic dialogue and extend cooperation in the field of energy, environment, health, biotechnology and information technology. Discussions on cooperation in space programmes and civilian nuclear safety projects would be initiated soon. The India-US Defence Policy Group had been reactivated. Both sides had agreed to discuss ways to stimulate bilateral high technology commerce and streamline procedures for transfer of dual use and military items. The lifting of economic and technology restrictions would help the process. The bipartisan support for strong bilateral relations with India had been emphasised during his interactions with members of the US Congress.

Regarding his visit to UK, the Prime Minister said that he had continued the October Dialogue held in New Delhi with the British Prime Minister, Mr. Tony Blair. They had reviewed various aspects of the bilateral relations, which had seen a remarkable surge in recent years.

The Prime Minister said that his address to the United Nations General Assembly had highlighted the threat to civilised societies from international terrorism and the challenge of equitable development. He also said that there could be no political, economic or ideological justification for terrorism. The campaign against terrorism was not meant to target any religion. The international community would need to summon the necessary political will for ensuring that all funding and safe havens were totally denied to terrorists everywhere. The developing countries had felt the impact of globalisation in terms of increasing poverty levels and income gaps. The results of the WTO negotiations in Doha underlined the urgent need for the Global Dialogue on Development. The issue of resource generation for poverty alleviation had to dominate the economic agenda of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), the G-77 and the North-South interactions.

Regarding Afghanistan, the Prime Minister said that there had been a convergence of views on the need for a broad-based, representative, independent and neutral Government in Afghanistan. India's

legitimate interests in the political and economic future of Afghanistan had been widely acknowledged. On 16 November 2001, India had participated in a meeting of 21 countries in New York under the aegis of the United Nations, held to specifically discuss the situation in Afghanistan. India would remain engaged with other countries on future political and humanitarian arrangements in Afghanistan.

The Prime Minister said that his visit had served to widen and deepen the areas of understanding with Russia, USA and UK. He added that it had also helped to strengthen India's participation and role in forums in which major issues of international concern were addressed.

Statement and discussion regarding the terrorist attack on Parliament House on 13 December 2001: Making a Statement on 18 December 2001 in the House, the Minister of External Affairs and Leader of the House, Shri Jaswant Singh, on behalf of the Minister of Home Affairs, said that the attack on Parliament House on 13 December 2001 had aimed at wiping out the country's top political leadership. Paying tribute to the security personnel who had succeeded in averting a national catastrophe, he said that the country would remain indebted to them for their supreme sacrifice. He said that it was evident that the terrorist assault on the Parliament House had been executed jointly by Pakistan based and supported terrorist outfits, namely, *Lashkar-e-Toiba* and *Jaish-e-Mohammed*. The investigations had confirmed that all the five terrorists forming the suicide squad were Pakistani nationals. They had been killed on the spot and their Indian associates arrested. The investigations indicated that the terrorists had entered the Parliament House Complex at about 11.40 a.m. in an Ambassador car and had moved towards Gate No. 12, when it encountered the motorcade of the Vice-President of India parked at Gate No. 11. A member of the Watch and Ward staff of the Parliament House, Shri Jagdish Prasad Yadav, whose suspicion on the identity of the car had been aroused, ran after it forcing the car to turn backward and hit the Vice-President's car. On being challenged by the security personnel present on the spot, the terrorists jumped out of the car and started firing indiscriminately. The Delhi Police personnel attached with the Vice-President's security as also the personnel of the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF.) and the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP.) on duty immediately took their positions and returned the fire. At that time, another member of the Watch and Ward staff, Shri Matbar Singh Negi, despite sustaining bullet injuries, rushed

inside Gate No. 11 and closed it. An alarm was raised and all the gates of Parliament House building were immediately closed.

During the exchange of fire, four Delhi Police personnel, namely, Shri Nanak Chand, Assistant Sub-Inspector; Shri Rampal, Assistant Sub-Inspector; Shri Om Prakash and Shri Ghanshyam, both Head Constables, attached with the Vice-President's security, lost their lives on the spot. Smt. Kamlesh Kumari, a constable with CRPF; Shri Jagdish Prasad Yadav, Security Assistant of the Watch and Ward; and Shri Desh Raj, a civilian employee of the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) were also killed. Eighteen other persons, including Shri Matbar Singh Negi, Security Assistant, Watch and Ward (who later succumbed to his injuries) were taken to Dr. Rammanohar Lohia Hospital for medical treatment. The scene of the crime had been cordoned off and investigation teams, including forensic experts and bomb detection squads, had been pressed into service. A number of hand grenades, arms and ammunition, including explosives had been recovered from the site.

The Minister stated that a breakthrough in the investigation of the case had been achieved with the arrest of Syed Abdul Rehman Gilani, a lecturer in a local College and two other accomplices, Mohammed Afzal and Shaukat Hussain Guru. Interrogations revealed that Mohammed Afzal was the main coordinator, who was assigned the task by a Pakistani national, Gazi Baba of the *Jaish-e-Mohammed.* He had earlier been trained in a camp run by Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) at Muzaffarabad in Pakistan-Occupied Kashmir (POK). The hideouts for the five terrorists had been arranged by Shaukat Hussain Guru in Delhi. During subsequent raids, the Police recovered a lot of incriminating materials, including a large quantity of ammonium nitrate and other ingredients used in preparing Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs); a map of Delhi; a sheet of paper showing a map of Chanakyapuri drawn in hand; and three police uniforms. In all, four persons had been arrested.

The Pakistan High Commissioner in India had been summoned to the Ministry of External Affairs and issued a verbal *demarche* demanding Pakistan to take action against the two terrorist outfits involved in the attack on the Parliament House. The attack on Parliament had been undoubtedly the most audacious and alarming act of terrorism in the nearly two decades long history of Pakistan-sponsored terrorism in India. It was time for all in the country to ponder why the terrorists and their sponsors had tried to raise the stakes so high, particularly at a time when Pakistan was claiming to

be a part of the international coalition against terrorism. The Minister said that those responsible for the attack on Parliament House had to know that the Indian people were united and determined to stamp out terrorism from the country.

Participating in the discussion* that followed, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Manmohan Singh condemned the terrorist attack on Parliament. However, he said that the attack on Parliament had been anticipated. The country had to marshal all available information and convince the international community about cross-border terrorism.

Shri S. Ramachandran Pillai of the Communist Party of India (M) pointed out that there was a need for a well thought-out strategy to face the challenges of terrorism, and convincing the international community to force Pakistan to take action.

Shri J. Chitharanjan of the Communist Party of India suggested that the Government should take necessary steps to safeguard and protect the bereaved families.

Shri P.G. Narayanan of the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam said that the attack by the terrorists had aimed at the very roots of the largest democratic country in the world. He called upon the nation to stand united in the face of terrorism.

Shri Satish Pradhan of the Shiv Sena pointed out that there was a need to make changes in the security system of Parliament.

Intervening in the discussion on 19 December 2001, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj lauded the security personnel for their brave acts which prevented the terrorists from entering inside the Parliament House. She stressed the need for demonstrating unity so as to keep the sovereignty and integrity of India intact.

The Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee congratulated the security personnel for foiling the terrorist attack on Parliament and

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* Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri S.S. Ahluwalia, Pranab Mukherjee, C. Ramachandraiah, Ramdas Agarwal, C.P. Thirunavukkarasu, Moolchand Meena, C.M. Ibrahim, Arjun Singh, Dina Nath Mishra, Hansraj Bhardwaj, Ghulam Nabi Azad, Nilotpal Basu, K.M. Saifullah, Janeshwar Mishra, Kapil Sibal, Shankar Roy Choudhury, Fali S. Nariman, Cho S. Ramaswamy, B.J. Panda, Manoj Bhattacharya, Kuldip Nayyar, Gandhi Azad, B.P. Singhal, Sanjay Nirupam, Aimaduddin Ahmed Khan (Durru), Mirza Abdul Rashid, Maulana Obaidullah Khan Azmi, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Dr. L.M. Singhvi and Shrimati Jayaprada Nahata

offered his condolences to the families of those who had died. He said that during a telephonic conversation with the U.S. President, who had termed Pakistan's condemnation of the attack as a welcome sign, he had made it clear to the US President that it was Pakistan who had been behind the attack. All efforts had to be made to avoid war and find other alternatives. Strict security arrangements had also to be made.

Shri S. Peter Alphonse of the Tamil Maanila Congress (M) said that his party would stand by the Government.

Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh 'Lalan' of the Samata Party said that the nation was competent to deal with the problem of terrorism in the country and stressed the need to give full and united support to the Government.

Shri Praful Patel of the Nationalist Congress Party stated that terrorism had been existing in the country for many years, and urged the Government to be in a state of full preparedness.

Replying to the points raised by members during the discussion, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani said that the fight against terrorism had reached a decisive phase and that the supreme sacrifice made by the security personnel would not be allowed to go in vain. Investigations were still going on and it was important to find out any fault or lapse in the monitoring of internal security arrangements. After receiving some information about the possible attack on Parliament from Mohammad Afroz Abdul Razzak who had been arrested in Mumbai in October 2001, the Government had taken all possible precautionary measures and an expert committee on the security of Parliament had been appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri Suresh Rai, Joint Commissioner of Police, New Delhi Range. As Pakistan was also part of the international coalition against terrorism. The Minister hoped that it would take action against the *Jaish-e-Mohammed* and *Lashkar-e-Toiba* and also hand over Gazi Baba and Maulana Masood Azhar along with the smuggler Dawood Ibrahim. He hoped that the international coalition against terrorism would support India's approach. He said that the Government's message to the international community was that the country was united against terrorism and was determined to treat it severely. He assured the House that the Government would decide the next course of action keeping in view all the issues involved.

Storming of disputed site at Ayodhya by the Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP) thereby flouting Supreme Court directives and action taken by

Government thereon: On 21 November 2001, Shri Suresh Pachouri of the Indian National Congress called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs in this regard.

Replying to the Calling Attention, the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri L.K. Advani said that the Government held the view that the problem in Ayodhya could be solved either through mutual consensus among all the parties concerned or on the basis of adjudication by the Court. While narrating the facts of the incident which took place in Ayodhya on 17 October 2001, he said that as per the report of the Government of Uttar Pradesh, a non-cognisable First Information Report (FIR) had been registered against Sarvashri Ashok Singhal, S.C. Dikshit and twenty other persons under Section 186 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) for obstructing public servants in the discharge of their public functions.

Giving a brief background of the Supreme Court's pronouncements, he said that the Union Government had acquired the entire Ram Janmabhoomi–Babri Masjid premises through the Acquisition of Certain Area at Ayodhya Act, 1993. According to Section 3 of the Act, the right, title and interest of the disputed area stood transferred to, and vested in the Central Government from the commencement of the Ordinance which preceded the Act on 7 June 1993. He said that the *status quo* as on 7 January 1993 on the disputed site had been maintained as no addition, alteration or damage was done to the structure.

The Minister said that the Union Government was fully conscious of its responsibility of maintaining peace, amity and communal harmony in the country. The State Government had been directed to take action and fix responsibility on those found guilty. A court of enquiry had also been ordered by the Director-General, CRPF to look into the matter. Security at Ayodhya had been reviewed on 31 October 2001 and as per the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Security on Ayodhya, it had been further beefed up. The roles and responsibilities of all concerned had been defined unambiguously and normal standing operating procedures as well as contingency plans to meet all eventualities had been laid down. Concluding, he reiterated that it was the responsibility of the Government to honour the verdict of the Supreme Court and all concerned had to abide by it irrespective of their different viewpoints.

Short Duration Discussion on the international situation arising out of terrorists attack on World Trade Centre (WTC) in USA leading to international intervention in Afghanistan, its impact on India and its

ramifications, and the response of Government in regard thereto: Initiating the Short Duration Discussion on 22 November 2001, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Manmohan Singh said that the tragic events of 11 September 2001, in which nearly 5000 innocent lives were lost, and the role of the Taliban regime in Afghanistan in promoting, aiding and abetting international terrorism, had focused the world's attention on Afghanistan. The United Nations Security Council in its resolutions had referred to the situation in Afghanistan as constituting a threat to international peace and security in the region. He said that India had been a victim of cross-border terrorism and hoped that the world community's attention on Afghanistan would take a truly global view of terrorism, wherever it existed. India's offer to help build an effective coalition against international terrorism had not been given any enthusiastic response. He wanted to know from the Government as to how far the world community currently shared India's concern on terrorism. Pakistan had once again emerged as a frontline State. India had to be alert since Pakistan was now the beneficiary of large-scale aid flow and military supplies from the United States and other developed countries. The Government had to ensure that the world realized that what was happening in Jammu and Kashmir was Pakistan-sponsored, aided and abetted international terrorism. It had also to ensure that India's concerns with regard to the post-Taliban phase were fully taken into account. A Government was needed in Afghanistan which would not allow the use of Afghan territory as a training ground for terrorists and their infiltration into India. He also urged the Government to involve the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and interact with China, Iran and members of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). He wanted to know from the Prime Minister the action that had been taken at the international level to deal with the situation and what effective steps were being taken at the national level to protect the country's security against the threats posed by nuclear, biological and chemical weapons. Regarding the India-Pakistan bilateral talks, he pointed out that such talks were inevitable and India had to be fully prepared for it.

Participating in the discussion*, Shri J. Chitharanjan of the Communist

* Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Nilotpal Basu, K.M. Saifullah, Eduardo Faleiro, Shankar Roy Choudhury, Arjun Singh, Janeshwar Mishra, T.N. Chaturvedi, Kapil Sibal, Fali S. Nariman, Kartar Singh Duggal, Dayanand Sahay, N.K. Premachandran, Maulana Obaidullah Khan Azmi, Mirza Abdul Rashid, Dr. L.M. Singhvi and Shrimati Saroj Dubey

Party of India condemned both the terrorist attack on the World Trade Centre (WTC) and the war against Afghanistan. He urged the Government to review its foreign policy and revive the NAM.

Shri P.G. Narayanan of the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam urged the armed forces, the Home Ministry and the intelligence agencies to be fully geared up to meet the situation arising out of the possible infiltration of Taliban insurgents from Afghanistan.

Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh 'Lalan' of the Samata Party urged the Prime Minister to take initiative and make every possible effort for the mobilisation of world opinion to place a Government in Afghanistan under the Northern Alliance.

Participating in the discussion on 26 November 2001, Shri S. Peter Alphonse of the Tamil Maanila Congress (M) urged the Government to make efforts to provide leadership to developing countries.

The Minister of External Affairs, Shri Jaswant Singh said that India had been fighting its war against terrorism for almost two decades. It was not India which had joined the battle against terrorism, but recognizing the centrality of this problem, the USA had joined India after the attack of the WTC on 11 September 2001. Regarding India's approach to Afghanistan, he said that India had recognised President Burhanuddin Rabbani's Government which had UN recognition. The Government had continued to support the Northern Alliance. It had established a hospital at Farko just across the border in Tajikistan, sent million tonnes of wheat, opened the hundred million dollar credit line and sent a team of doctors to the Indira Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children in Kabul.

Shri S. Viduthalai Virumbi of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam opined that unless the movement of narcotics was controlled and the intelligence network was further improved, terrorism could not be stopped.

Replying to the discussion on 27 November 2001, the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee said that his visit to various countries had been in the direction of improving bilateral ties. During his visit to the U.S., he had discussed terrorism in the wake of the attack on the WTC. Both sides had also agreed that the incident of 1 October 2001 in the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly was a terrorist act. Regarding India's concern over the future of Afghanistan, he said that India was in favour of a broad-based, neutral and non-aligned Government there.

Short Duration Discussion on the decisions adopted at the 4th Ministerial Meeting in connection with the World Trade Organisation (WTO) negotiations, recently concluded at Doha, which have far reaching implications on the Agriculture, Textile, Pharmaceutical and Chemical sectors, etc. of the country: Initiating the discussion on 28 November 2001, Shri Pranab Mukherjee of the Indian National Congress said that the Fourth Session of the Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) was held between 9 and 14 November 2001 in Doha. He said that many developing countries, especially India had wanted a satisfactory resolution of certain issues which had been agreed upon at Marrakech, *viz.* implementation of agreement on agriculture, textiles and clothings and Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) before launching a new round of discussions. They had wanted several protectionist measures to be avoided, which were preventing agricultural exports from developing countries to the industrialised countries. In textiles, countries like India and Bangladesh could generate employment opportunities with the total dismantling of the Multifibre Arrangement (MFA).

The establishment of the WTO had not reduced inequality in the world but had widened it. In 1999, seventy-four per cent of the total Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) had been appropriated by the industrialised countries while the share of the developing countries was 26 per cent. The aggregate income of the 582 million people living in 49 Least of the Less Developed Countries (LLDCs) was 146 billion US dollars while the aggregate assets of the richest 200 persons of the world, including corporations, was 1,135 billion US dollars. He suggested that consultations amongst developing countries were required for evolving some sort of joint common trade strategy to have a better bargaining position.

In respect of the agreement on agriculture, he said that the computation of Aggregate Measurement of Support (AMS) which had been adopted at the Uruguay Round of discussions had to be taken into account. There was a need to bargain for a minimum market access earlier agreed upon at three per cent. The concept of food security in agriculture could not be negotiated in global terms, but had to be evolved on the basis of the socio-economic conditions prevailing in the country concerned. The subsidies provided to the poor consumers had to continue and the Public Distribution System (PDS) should not be affected. Regulating undesirable imports could be done through tariff adjustment.

Participating in the discussion*, Shri S. Ramachandran Pillai of the Communist Party of India (M) said that a realistic assessment of the outcome of the Doha Conference was needed in order to pursue and protect the interests of the country.

Shri J. Chitharanjan of the Communist Party of India pointed out that the TRIPS Agreement had not been amended. He also reiterated that efforts had to be made to unite the developing countries for an effective bargaining position.

Shri P.G. Narayanan of the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam said that the concerns expressed by India on various issues had not been addressed in a substantive manner in the Conference.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Murasoli Maran said that the WTO was a permanent forum for negotiations, but a distinction had been made with some issues addressed at Doha and the other outstanding issues to be addressed later by the Council in Trade. Some of the implementation issues had been addressed at Doha and a time limit of six months had been given to exporters in the developing countries to adopt the procedures and methods, after publication of technical specifications.

Liberalisation had been promised in the area of agriculture. Since the international price was low, Indian agricultural products could not compete. He said that the final agreements concluded during the negotiations would come into effect in 2005 which was a great advantage for the developing countries. It had been agreed that special and differential treatment for developing countries would be an integral part of all elements of the negotiations. India's interests of food security and rural development would be taken care of. He said that it was for the first time the words 'food security' found a place in the lexicon of the WTO. He assured the House that the Public Distribution System would not be disturbed. The major achievement for India and the developing countries had been the Declaration of TRIPS on Public Health. Public health had been put above the Multinational Corporations (MNCs) profits. Affordability and availability of medicines would be at universal rates.

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* Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Rama Shanker Kaushik, S.B. Chavan, Solipeta Ramachandra Reddy, Ramdas Agarwal, R.P. Goenka, H.K. Javare Gowda, Moolchand Meena and Dr. Mahesh Chandra Sharma

The Minister said that at Doha, India had succeeded in keeping labour out of negotiation issues; bringing issues of interest to India such as implementation issues, TRIPS and transfer of technology to the centre of the WTO's Work Programme; scoring major gains in TRIPS and public health; protecting the country's fundamental interest in agriculture, services and industrial tariffs; significantly reducing the potential which could harm India's interests relating to the area of environment by incorporating strong safeguards in the mandate for negotiations as well as in the Work Programme; and finally, agreeing to a balanced and manageable agenda, emphasising not only trade, but also developmental goals on the priorities of developing countries like India.

Short Duration Discussion on the growing unemployment in the country: Initiating the discussion on 4 December 2001, Shri Suresh Pachouri of the Indian National Congress said that the number of unemployed persons in the country had been increasing continuously and the problem had emerged as the biggest challenge for the country. There was a need to bring radical changes in the education system to make it employment oriented. He urged the Government to increase the possibilities of employment in rural areas and to utilise the limited resources properly. The youth had to be provided with information regarding the generation of small scale employment. Priority had to be given to the industries related to agriculture and proper encouragement and protection given to the cottage industries. Irregularities and corruption prevailing in employment exchanges needed to be controlled. The population of the country had also to be contained as it was another reason for unemployment.

Participating in the discussion*, Shri S. Viduthalai Virumbi of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam said that agricultural and allied services in the rural areas had to be developed at a much greater pace so that migration from rural to urban areas was stopped.

Shri Satish Pradhan of the Shiv Sena said that proper coordination among employment exchanges in all States and various boards for direct recruitment, the Railway Recruitment Board, Boards

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* Others who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Kailash Joshi, Jibon Roy, Solipeta Ramachandra Reddy, K. Rahman Khan, Lalitbhai Mehta, Suryabhan Patil Vahadane, Dara Singh Chauhan, H.K. Javare Gowda, V.V. Raghavan, S. Niraikulathan, Shankar Roy Choudhury, R.S. Gavai, Rajeev Shukla, N.K. Premachandran, Mirza Abdul Rashid, Shrimati Bimba Raikar and Shrimati Saroj Dubey

of Recruitment for the Public Sector Undertakings, etc. had to be established.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Rural Development, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu said that the Government had earlier set up a task force to examine the possibility of employment opportunities and the unemployment situation and their recommendations were being studied by a sub-committee. He said that the Ministry had been given a two-fold mandate: poverty alleviation programmes and the removal of backwardness, by creating infrastructure in the rural areas. In spite of the recession, employment opportunities in the small-scale sector were increasing. Under the Single Point Registration Scheme, 358 items had been reserved exclusively for purchase from the Small-Scale Industries (SSIs) by the Central Government. The Government was providing credit-linked subsidy of 12 per cent as loan for technology upgradation. It also had many schemes like the Employment Insurance Scheme and the Sampoorna Gram Rozgar Yojana. With regard to the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojna, the family income eligibility limit had been increased from Rs. 24,000/- per annum to Rs. 40,000/-. The Rural Connectivity Programme would go a long way in providing employment opportunities in the rural areas. There was also the Self-Employment Programme, the Watershed Development Programme and Food-for-Work Programme. The Infrastructure Development Fund of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) had been enhanced. The Government would focus on providing self-employment in rural areas by giving credit, training and the needed support.

The Minister of Labour, Shri Sharad Yadav said that the country lacked capital but not human resources. Proper capital investments were needed to generate more employment. Efforts had been made through the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojna in this regard. It was also necessary to link the country by railways and roads. Fifty-four thousand crore rupees had been earmarked for the programme of Highway roads and National Highways and 17 thousand crore rupees for railway protection, he added.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

Statutory Resolution seeking Disapproval of the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001 and The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2001:* Moving the Resolution seeking disapproval of the

* The Bill, as passed by Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table on 29 November 2001

Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001 on 3 December 2001, Shri V.V. Raghavan said that there was no proper justification to bring an Ordinance to amend the Companies Act. The Bill was detrimental to the interests of common shareholders. The amendment stated that the power of buy-back of shares would not be vested in the General Meeting of Shareholders but in the Board of Directors. The real reasons for the stock market crisis were repeated scams and the mismanagement of mutual funds, financial institutions and companies. To cover up all these, the Ordinance had been brought forward stating the attack on the World Trade Centre in New York on 11 September 2001 as the real reason.

Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, the Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Shri Arun Jaitley said that in view of the prevailing market situation, the Bill sought to liberalise certain provisions of Section 77A of the Companies Act, 1956 to bring about a procedural change in regard to buy-back of shares or other specified securities by companies themselves. It would add liquidity to the market, push up the price of shares of the companies and would bring additional benefits to the small shareholders. The Bill sought to replace the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001 which was promulgated on 23 October 2001. As per the provisions of the Bill, the Board of Directors of a company was empowered for purchase or buy-back of ten per cent or less of the shares; no offer of buy-back by a company could be made within a period of 365 days reckoned from the date of the preceding offer of buy-back; and for the next six months, a company would not be permitted to make any fresh issue of capital of the shares of the company itself.

Replying to the discussion*, the Minister said that the main object of simplifying the buy-back procedure was to add to the liquidity in the market and also to use some reserves of the company for the benefit of the shareholders. The principle of buy-back created a demand which raised the prices of shares. Small investors of a company who otherwise had no option but to sell at the depressed prices had a better option.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

The motion for consideration of the Bill and Clauses, etc. were adopted and the Bill was passed.

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* Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Kapil Sibal, Nilotpal Basu, Gopalsinh G. Solanki, S. Viduthalai Virumbi and Fali S. Nariman

The Constitution (Ninety-second Amendment) Bill, 2001:* Moving the Motion for consideration of the Bill on 5 December 2001, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Training, Pensions, Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, Shrimati Vasundhara Raje said that the Bill sought to amend article 16 (4A) of the Cons-titution retrospectively from 17 June 1995. This would negate the adverse effect of the Office Memorandum dated 30 January 1997, issued by the Department of Personnel and Training, regarding the interest of the Government servants belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes category in the matter of seniority on promotion to the next higher grade. The amendment to article 16 (4A) of the Constitution would provide for consequential seniority in the case of promotion by virtue of rule of reservation.

Replying to the discussion**, the Minister said that the Constitution Amendment had been moved after a great deal of consultation with the Law Ministry, Law Officers of the Government and the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. She reiterated the Government's sincerity and commitment to the cause of the welfare and uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Office Memorandum (OM) was issued by the Department of Personnel and Training in pursuance of the judgments of the Supreme Court in the case of Virpal Singh Chauhan (1995) and Ajit Singh No. I AIR (1996) to lay down a catch-up principle which would allow general candidates to regain seniority over reserved candidates who had been given accelerated promotions. Despite the fact that the catch-up principle had been reiterated by the Supreme Court, the Government had decided to amend the Constitution to allow members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to retain their seniority on accelerated promotions.

The motion for consideration of the Bill and clauses, etc. were adopted and the Bill was passed by the required majority.

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* The Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, was laid on the Table on 29 November 2001

** Those who took part in the discussion were: Sarvashri Raju Parmar, Ram Nath Kovind, A. Vijaya Raghavan, Kapil Sibal, Janeshwar Mishra, Cho S. Ramaswamy, Ka. Ra. Subbian, Sangh Priya Gautam, K.B. Krishna Murthy, Drupad Borgohain, Prem Chand Gupta, Satish Pradhan, Gandhi Azad, Shankar Roy Choudhury, N.K. Premachandran, R.S. Gavai, Shrimati Vanga Geetha and Shrimati S.G. Indira

C. QUESTION HOUR

During the Session, 8,853 notices of questions (8,439 Starred and 414 Unstarred) were received. Out of these, 419 questions were admitted as Starred and 3,180 as Unstarred. The total number of notices of questions received in Hindi was 1,516.

Daily average of Questions: For all the days, the lists of Starred Questions contained 20 Questions. On an average, 2.25 questions were orally answered per sitting. The maximum number of questions orally answered on a particular day was four on 26, 27 and 28 November 2001 and the minimum number of questions orally answered was 1 on 6, 11, 12 and 13 December 2001.

On 19, 21 and 28 November 2001, the list of Unstarred Questions contained 135, 148, 141 questions respectively. On 5, 12, and 19 December 2001, the list of Unstarred Questions contained 145, 148 and 138 questions respectively, and on the rest of the days, it contained 155 questions each. On two successive days, *i.e.* on 18 and 19 December 2001, the Question Hour was, dispensed with to discuss the situation arising out of the terrorist attack on the Parliament House on 13 December 2001.

Half-an-Hour Discussions: Eleven notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received but none was admitted.

Short Notice Questions: Two Short Notice Questions were received, but none was admitted.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made to the passing away of Shri Madhavrao Scindia, a sitting member of Lok Sabha; Sarvashri K.P. Mallikarjunudu, Shiv Pratap Mishra, Surendranath Dwivedy, Shyamdhar Misra, J.P. Javali, Arangil Sreedharan, Syed Ahmad Hashmi, and Shrimati Maragatham Chandrashekhar, all former members; and Shri Matbar Singh Negi, Security Assistant, Rajya Sabha Secretariat. Members stood in silence as a mark of respect to the deceased.

STATE LEGISLATURES

ARUNACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Third Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Sixth Session on 21 September 2001, was adjourned *sine die* on 24 September 2001. There were two sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, the following Bills were passed by the House: (i) The Arunachal Pradesh Salaries, Allowances and Pension of Members of Legislative Assembly (Amendment) Bill, 2001; and (ii) The Arunachal Pradesh Re-organisation of District (Amendment) Bill, 2001.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Dera Natung, former Minister; Shri Tade Tacho, former Deputy Minister; and Sarvashri Ita Pulu and K.T. Longchang, former members of the Legislative Assembly.

CHHATTISGARH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The First Chhattisgarh Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Fourth Session on 20 November 2001, was adjourned *sine die* on 14 December 2001. There were eighteen sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, eight Bills were passed by the House.

Financial business: On 10 December 2001, the Finance Minister, presented the Second Supplementary Budget for the year 2001-2002, which was discussed in the House. The relevant Appropriation Bill was passed on 11 December 2001.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the former Union Cabinet Minister and sitting member of the Lok Sabha, Shri Madhavrao Scindia along with eight other persons; Shri Narsinghrao Dixit, former Minister of Madhya Pradesh; Shri Vidya Bhushan Thakur, former member of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly; and Shri Hari Thakur, an eminent freedom fighter. Obituary references were also made on the loss of lives in the terrorist attacks in the United States and on the

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* Material contributed by the Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat

** Material contributed by the Chhattisgarh Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Indian Parliament on 11 September 2001 and 13 December 2001, respectively.

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Ninth Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, which commenced its Thirteenth Session on 18 December 2001, was adjourned *sine die* on 24 December 2001 and later prorogued the same day. There were five sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, the following Bills were passed by the House: (i) The Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001; (ii) The Himachal Pradesh Regulation of Deposits (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (iii) The Himachal Pradesh Taxation (on Certain Goods Carried by Road) Amendment Bill, 2001; (iv) The Himachal Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001; (v) The Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2001; and (vi) The Himachal Pradesh Infrastructure Development Bill, 2001.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Muni Lal Verma, former member of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, and three former members of the State Assembly. Obituary references were also made on those who lost their lives in the terrorist attack in Parliament House on 13 December 2001.

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Eleventh Kerala Legislative Assembly which commenced its Second Session on 12 October 2001, was adjourned *sine die* on 7 December 2001. The House was prorogued on the same day. There were thirty-one sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, the following fifteen Bills were passed by the House: (i) The Kerala Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2001; (ii) The Kerala Finance Bill, 2001; (iii) The Kerala Advocates Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (iv) The Kerala Stay of Eviction Proceedings Bill, 2001; (v) The Kerala Road Fund Bill, 2001; (vi) The Kerala Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (vii) The University Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (viii) The Kannur University

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* Material contributed by the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat
** Material contributed by the Kerala Legislative Assembly Secretariat

(Amendment) Bill, 2001; (ix) The Kerala Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2001; (x) The Pariyaram Medical College and Hospital (Transfer for Administration) Bill, 2001; (xi) The Kerala Agricultural University (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (xii) The Kerala Agricultural Debtors (Temporary Relief) Bill, 2001; (xiii) The Kerala Handloom Workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (xiv) The Guruvayoor Devaswom (Amendment) Bill, 2001; and (xv) The Kerala Protection of River Banks and Regulation of Removal of Sand Bill, 2001.

Financial business: During the Session, the discussion and voting on nineteen Demands for Grants on the Budget for the year 2001-2002 were held and seventeen Demands were guillotined. On 26 November 2001, the discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants also took place. The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill on the Budget, 2001-2002 and the Kerala Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2001 in respect of the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2001-2002 were passed by the House on 31 October and 27 November 2001, respectively.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the former Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Shri A.P. Kurian; Shri P.K. Kodiyan, former member of Parliament; Sarvashri E.P. Gopalan, George Mascrene, K.A. Balan, G. Karthikeyan, all former members of the Legislative Assembly; and Sarvashri T.P. Seetharaman and M.P. Krishna Das, former members of the Travancore-Cochin Legislative Assembly.

MADHYA PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA*

The Eleventh Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, which commenced its Ninth Session on 5 November 2001, was adjourned *sine die* on 23 November 2001. There were 10 sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, five Bills were passed by the House, including: (i) The Madhya Pradesh Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2001; (ii) The Madhya Pradesh Sahakari Society (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2001; (iii) The Madhya Pradesh Tambakoo (Nirsan) Vidheyak, 2001; and (iv) The Madhya Pradesh Hotel Tatha Vas-Grihon Mein Vilas Vastuon Par Kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2001.

Financial business: On 20 November 2001, the Finance Minister,

* Material contributed by the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat

Shri Ajai Mushran introduced the Second Supplementary Demands for the year 2001-2002, which were granted by the House on 22 November 2001, after a brief discussion.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the former Union Cabinet Minister and a sitting member of the Lok Sabha, Shri Madhavrao Scindia; Shri K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy, former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh; Shri M.V. Chandrashekhar Moorthy and Smt. M. Chandrashekar, former Ministers of State, Government of India; Sarvashri Nabba alias Narmada Prasad, Narmada Prasad Kinker, Vidyabhushan Thakur, and Krishna Kumar Katare, former members of the Legislative Assembly. Obituary references were also made on those who lost their lives in the terrorist firing and explosion in Jammu and Kashmir and a jeep collision in Vidisha District of Madhya Pradesh.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Third Session of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, which commenced on 3 December 2001, was prorogued on 14 December 2001. There were ten sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, the following Bills were passed by the House: (i) The Bombay Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (ii) The Bombay Village Panchayats (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001; (iii) The Maharashtra Slum Areas (Improvement, Clearance and Redevelopment) (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001; (iv) The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Third Amendment) Bill, 2001; (v) The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (vi) The Bombay Entertainments Duty (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (vii) The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis and Maharashtra Jeevan Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (viii) The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils (Amendment) and Temporary Provisions for Conduct of Elections of Municipal Corporations Bill, 2001; (ix) The Maharashtra (Third Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2001; (x) The Maharashtra Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Bill, 2001; (xi) The Maharashtra Appropriation (Second Excess Expenditure) Bill, 2001; (xii) The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment and Continuance) Bill, 2001; (xiii) The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 2000; (xiv) The Maharashtra

* Material contributed by the Maharashtra Legislature Secretariat

Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001; (xv) The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Bill, 2001; and (xvi) The Administrators-General (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2001.

Financial business: On 4 December 2001, the Finance Minister presented the Supplementary Demands for the year 2001-2002. The discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands of five Departments were held on 10 and 11 December 2001.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of a sitting member and former Minister, Shri Sharad Dadarao Kale; Sarvashri Uttamrao Laxmanrao Patil and Suresh Baliramji Deotale, former Ministers; Sarvashri Haroon Ahmed Ansari, Govindrao Tukaram Kalikate, Janardan Deoram Patil, Haribhau Vitthalrao Nimbalkar, Krishna Rama alias Kakasaheb Thorat, Ashok Ramchandra Wadibhasme, Vijaysinh alias Shivajiraje Malojirao Naik-Nimbalkar, Govind Bhaurao Burgute, Radhakisan Bhaggulal Jaiswal, Gulabrao Bajirao Uike and Bhau Govind Chaudhari, all former members. Obituary references were also made on those who lost their lives in the terrorist attacks in United States and in Parliament House on 11 September 2001 and 13 December 2001, respectively.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

The Third Session of the Maharashtra Legislative Council, which commenced on 3 December 2001, was prorogued on 14 December 2001. There were ten sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, the following Bills were passed by the House: (i) The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001; (ii) The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (iii) The Mumbai Municipal Corporation (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2001; (iv) The Administrators-General (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2001; (v) The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 2000; (vi) The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment and Continuance) Bill, 2001; (vii) The Maharashtra Slum Areas (Improvement, Clearance and Redevelopment) (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001; (viii) The Bombay Village Panchayats (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001; (ix) The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies

* Material contributed by the Maharashtra Legislature Secretariat

(Third Amendment) Bill, 2001; (x) The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (xi) The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis and Maharashtra Jeevan Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (xii) The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils (Amendment) and Temporary Provisions for Conduct of Elections of Municipal Corporations Bill, 2001.

The following five bills as passed by the Legislative Assembly were considered by the House: (i) The Bombay Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (ii) The Bombay Entertainments Duty (Amendment) Bill, 2001; (iii) The Maharashtra (Third Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2001; (iv) The Maharashtra Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Bill, 2001; and (v) The Maharashtra Appropriation (Second Excess Expenditure) Bill, 2001.

Financial business: On 4 December 2001, the Minister of State for Finance presented the Supplementary Demands for the year 2001-2002, which were discussed by the House on 10 and 11 December 2001.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of former Minister, Shri Uttamrao Laxmanrao Patil and Shri Haji Shabir Ahmed Haji Gulam Rasul, a former member. Obituary references were also made on those who lost their lives in the terrorist attacks in the United States and in Parliament House on 11 September 2001 and 13 December 2001, respectively.

MEGHALAYA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Sixth Meghalaya Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Thirteenth Session on 7 December 2001, was adjourned *sine die* on 10 December 2001. There were two sittings in all.

Resignation of Deputy Speaker: During the Session, the Speaker announced the resignation of Shri M.M. Danggo from the post of Deputy Speaker.

Financial business: During the Session, the Appropriation Accounts for the year 2000-2001 and Finance Accounts for the year 2000-2001 were presented to the House.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of some eminent personalities.

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* Material contributed by the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly Secretariat

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Orissa Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Sixth Session on 3 December 2001, was adjourned *sine die* on 22 December 2001. There were sixteen sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, six Bills were passed by the House.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of former members, Sarvashri Pratap Keshari Deo, Bhagaban Pratihari, Ratnakar Mohanty and Bhagaban Khemundu and Sarvashri P.K. Sathua, Susanta Kumar Sahoo and Dilip Kumar Baliarsingh, ex-sepoys.

TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

The Eighth Tripura Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Eleventh Session on 20 December 2001, was adjourned *sine die* on 24 December 2001. There were three sittings in all.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the former Governor of Tripura and eminent diplomat, Shri B.K. Nehru; Shri K. Vijayabhaskara Reddy, former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, former member of Parliament and eminent Congress leader; Shri Samar Chowdhury, a sitting member of Parliament, former Minister of Tripura and eminent freedom fighter; Smt. M. Chandrashekhar, former Minister of State, Government of India and former member of Parliament, and eminent Congress leader, and Shri Ranjan Roy, an eminent freedom fighter and a senior member of the State Committee of Communist Party (Marxist). Obituary references were also made on those who lost their lives in the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Centre in New York and the Pentagon in Washington on 11 September 2001; on the Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly on 1 October 2001; on the Parliament House on 13 December 2001; and in the air attacks by the USA and UK on Afghanistan on 7 October 2001.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY***

The Thirteenth West Bengal Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Second Session on 7 December 2001, was adjourned *sine*

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* Material contributed by the Orissa Legislative Assembly Secretariat
** Material contributed by the Tripura Legislative Assembly Secretariat
*** Material contributed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Secretariat

die on 14 December 2001. The House was later prorogued on 18 December 2001. There were six sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, twelve Bills were passed by the House. Some of the important Bills passed were: (i) The West Bengal Prohibition of Smoking and Spitting and Protection of Health of Non-Smokers and Minors Bill, 2001; (ii) The Indian Electricity (West Bengal) (Amendment) Bill, 2001; and (iii) The West Bengal Horticultural Nurseries (Regulation) Bill, 2001.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the former Minister of West Bengal, Shri Sitaram Mahato; Sarvashri Sailen Das, Tarapada Ghosh, Mohammad Abdul Latif, Prem Thapa, and Sambhu Gopal Das, former members of the Legislative Assembly; Shri Baren Gangopadhyay, eminent litterateur; Shri Ganesh Singha, veteran photographer; Shri Raj Kumar Prasad, eminent photo journalist; Shri Subrata Mitra, cameraman and cinematographer; Shri Ujjal Sengupta, eminent actor; and Shri Ashok Kumar, versatile film actor. Obituary references were also made on those who lost their lives in the terrorist attack on the Parliament House on 13 December 2001.

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE EIGHTH SESSION OF THE THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION		19 November 2001 to 19 December 2001
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD		21
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS		79 hours 37 minutes
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD		11
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS		
	(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	31
	(ii)	Introduced	10
	(iii)	Laid on the Table as passed by the Rajya Sabha	6
	(iv)	Reported by Standing Committees	10
	(v)	Discussed	11
	(vi)	Passed	11
	(vii)	Pending at the end of the Session	36
6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS		
	(i)	Pending at the commencement of the Session	224
	(ii)	Introduced	12
	(iii)	Discussed	2
	(iv)	Negatived	1
	(v)	Part-discussed	1
	(vi)	Pending at the end of the Session	235
7.	NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED/LAID UNDER RULE 377		148
8.	NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE DURING 'ZERO HOUR'		90
9.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)		
	(i)	Notices received	185
	(ii)	Admitted	5
	(iii)	Discussions held	4
10.	NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197 (Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance)		2
11.	STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS UNDER RULE 372		11
12.	STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS		
	(i)	Notices received	51

(ii)	Admitted	5
(iii)	Moved	2
(iv)	Adopted	1
(v)	Withdrawn	1
13.	RESOLUTIONS PLACED BEFORE THE HOUSE BY THE SPEAKER	1
14.	GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i)	Notices received	3
(ii)	Admitted	3
15.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i)	Notices received	6
(ii)	Admitted	6
(iii)	Discussed	2
(iv)	Negatived	1
(v)	Part-discussed	1
16.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
(i)	Notices received	585
(ii)	Admitted	83
17.	NUMBER OF ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS	
(i)	Total No. of Notices received	69
(ii)	Brought before the House	18
(iii)	Admitted	Nil
(iv)	Consent withheld by Speaker outside the House	51
18.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION	9,592
19.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND THE DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	784, issued on 28 November 2001
20.	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i)	Starred	420
(ii)	Unstarred	4,675
21.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE	4
22.	PETITIONS PRESENTED	1
23.	NUMBER OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN WITH DATE	2 Members sworn in on 19 November 2001
24.	NUMBER OF PRIVILEGE MOTIONS	
(i)	Notices received	4

25. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period 1 October to 31 December 2001	No. of Reports presented
1	2	3	4
i)	Business Advisory Committee	5	4
ii)	Committee on Absence of Members	1	1
iii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	2	6 (Study Tour Reports)
iv)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	—	—
v)	Committee on Petitions	6	2
vi)	Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions	—	—
vii)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	—	—
viii)	Committee on Privileges	—	—
ix)	Committee on Government Assurances	—	—
x)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	—	—
xi)	Estimates Committee	4	1 (Action Taken Report)
xii)	General Purposes Committee	—	—
xiii)	House Committee	1	—
	a) Accommodation Sub-Committee	—	—
	b) Sub-Committee on Amenities	—	—
xiv)	Public Accounts Committee	9	4
xv)	Railway Convention Committee	—	—
xvi)	Rules Committee	1	1
	JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEES		
i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	—	—
ii)	Joint Committee on Stock Market Scam and Matters Relating Thereto	10	—
	STANDING COMMITTEES		
i)	Committee on Agriculture	4	—
ii)	Committee on Information Technology	—	—
iii)	Committee on Defence	—	—
iv)	Committee on Energy	9	—
v)	Committee on External Affairs	7	—
vi)	Committee on Finance	—	—
vii)	Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution	—	—
viii)	Committee on Labour and Welfare	—	—
ix)	Committee on Petroleum and Chemicals	15	5
x)	Committee on Railways	—	—
xi)	Committee on Urban and Rural Development	5	1
xii)	Committee on the Empowerment of Women	4	1
xiii)	Committee on Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	2	2

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE RAJYA SABHA

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	19 November to 19 December 2001
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	21
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTINGS HOURS	74 Hours and 22 minutes
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	9
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	39
	(ii) Introduced	9
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	10
	(iv) Returned by the Lok Sabha with any amendment	Nil
	(v) Referred to Select Committee by the Rajya Sabha	Nil
	(vi) Referred to Joint Committee by the Rajya Sabha	Nil
	(vii) Referred to the Departmentally-related Standing Committees	1
	(viii) Reported by Select Committee	Nil
	(ix) Reported by Joint Committee	1
	(x) Reported by the Departmentally-related Standing Committees	9
	(xi) Discussed	12*
	(xii) Passed	15**
	(xiii) Withdrawn	3
	(xiv) Negatived	Nil
	(xv) Part-discussed	1
	(xvi) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	Nil
	(xvii) Discussion postponed	Nil
	(xviii) Pending at the end of the Session	40

* Includes one part discussed, the Passorts (Amendment) Bill, 2001.

** Four Money Bills deemed to have been passed under article 109(5) of the Constitution of India

6.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	152
	(ii) Introduced	12
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	Nil
	(iv) Returned by the Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	Nil
	(v) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
	(vi) Discussed	1
	(vii) Withdrawn	1
	(viii) Passed	Nil
	(ix) Negatived	Nil
	(x) Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
	(xi) Part-discussed	Nil
	(xii) Discussion postponed	Nil
	(xiii) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
	(xiv) Referred to Select Committee	Nil
	(xv) Lapsed due to retirement/death of Member-in-charge of the Bill	Nil
	(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	163
7.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
	(i) Notices received	135
	(ii) Admitted	52 (on 6 subjects)
	(iii) Discussions held	3
	NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
8.	STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS	1
9.	HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	Nil
10.	STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	19 (on 4 subjects)
	(ii) Admitted	19
	(iii) Moved	3
	(iv) Adopted	1*
	(v) Negatived	Nil
	(vi) Withdrawn	Nil

* Continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated 2 June 2001 in respect of Manipur, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President for a further period of six months with effect from the 2 December 2001.

11. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	4
(ii) Admitted	4
(iii) Moved	1
(iv) Adopted	1
12. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION	
(i) Received	8
(ii) Admitted	8
(iii) Discussed	Nil
(iv) Withdrawn	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Adopted	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	1 (Carried forward from 193rd Session)
(viii) Discussion postponed	Nil
13. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
14. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
(i) Received	95
(ii) Admitted	92
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
(vi) Negatived	Nil
(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
15. MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE	
(i) Received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
(viii) Lapsed	Nil
16. NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CREATED, IF ANY	1 Joint Committee on Security in Parliament Complex was constituted on 24.12.2001

17. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	747
18. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS	1,508
19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	83 (on 5.12.2001)
20. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE	181 (on 26.11.2001)
21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
(i) Starred	419
(ii) Unstarred	3,180
(iii) Short-Notice Questions	Nil
22. DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES	Nil
23. NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE	8
24. PETITIONS PRESENTED	Nil

25. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl No.	Name of Committee	No. of meetings held during the period 1 October – 31 December 2001	No. of Reports presented
1	2	3	4
i)	Business Advisory Committee	4	Nil
ii)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	3	1
iii)	Committee on Petitions	1	Nil
iv)	Committee on Privileges	Nil	Nil
v)	Committee on Rules	Nil	Nil
vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	3	Nil
vii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	1	Nil
viii)	General Purposes Committee	1	Nil
ix)	House Committee	2	Nil
DEPARTMENTALLY–RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES			
x)	Commerce	2	Nil
xi)	Home Affairs	18	4
xii)	Human Resource Development	9	3
xiii)	Industry	4	10
xiv)	Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	2	4
xv)	Transport and Tourism	3	2
OTHER COMMITTEES			
xvi)	Ethics Committee	2	Nil
xvii)	Committee on Provision of Computers to the Members of Rajya Sabha	1	Nil

xviii) Committee on Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	2	2
xix) Joint Parliamentary Committee on the functioning of Wakf Boards	Nil	Nil
xx) Joint Parliamentary Committee on Patents (Second) Amendment Bill, 1999	11	1

26. NAME OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN WITH DATES

Sl. No.	Name of members sworn in	Party affiliation	Date on which sworn in
1	2	3	4
	Nil		

27. OBITUARY REFERENCES

Sl. No.	Name	Sitting member/ Ex-member/Dignitary
1	2	3
1.	Shri K.P. Mallikarjunudu	Ex-member
2.	Shri Shiv Pratap Mishra	-do-
3.	Shri Surendranath Dwivedy	-do-
4.	Shrimati Maragatham Chandrashekhar	-do-
5.	Shri Shyamdhar Misra	-do-
6.	Shri J.P. Javali	-do-
7.	Shri Syed Ahmad Hashmi	-do-
8.	Shri Arangil Sreedharan	-do-
9.	Shri Madhavrao Scindia	Sitting member, Lok Sabha
10.	Shri Matbar Singh	Security Assistant, Rajya Sabha Secretariat

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2001

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills	Private Bills	Starred Questions	Unstarred Questions	Short Notice Questions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES							
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	19.12.2001 to 31.12.2001	11	4(3)	—	209(69)	(24)(a)	126(16)
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chhattisgarh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi L.A.	18.12.2001 to 21.12.2001	4	4(4)	—	80(80)	218(154)	—
Goa L.A.	18.12.2001 to 19.12.2001	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	25.9.2001 to 3.10.2001	7	8(3)	2	376(337)	293(273)	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala L.A.	12.10.2001 to 7.12.2001	31	18(15)	—	(2,841)	(10,669)	—

Madhya Pradesh L.A.	5.11.2001 to 23.11.2001	10	5(5)	—	2,530(1,061)	1,494(1,853)	—
Maharashtra L.A.	3.12.2001 to 14.12.2001	10	12(13)	2	7,766(1,478)	19(8)(b)	28(2)
Maharashtra L.C.	3.12.2001 to 14.12.2001	10	2(4)	8	3,205(1,424)	21(11)(c)	19(1)
Manipur L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa L.A.	3.12.2001 to 22.12.2001	18	7(6)	3(2)	1,936(80)	1,061(854)	—
Punjab L.A.	31.12.2001 to 1.1.2002	2	4(4)	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.	7.11.2001 to 23.11.2001	8	5(6)	—	536(519)	807(788)	4
Sikkim L.A.	5.11.2001 to 6.11.2001	2	4(4)	—	14(14)	4(4)	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	16.8.2001 to 14.9.2001	24	15(15)	—	(5,216)	(1,845)	(25)
Tripura L.A.	20.12.2001 to 24.12.2001	3	—	—	249(205)	13(35)	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	—	47(39)	47(40)	2(2)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	—	—	—	—	159(97)	15(8)	—
Uttaranchal L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal L.A.	7.12.2001 to 14.12.2001	6	13(12)	—	414(282)	138(88)	—
UNION TERRITORIES							
Pondicherry L.A.	21.11.2001 to 12.12.2001	2	—	—	—	—	—

* Information received from the State/Union territory Legislatures contained NIL report
**Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislatures

Notes: a) Starred Questions admitted as unstarred

b) This includes questions, which have been originally submitted as starred questions but afterwards converted as unstarred questions

c) This includes questions, which have been originally submitted as starred questions but afterwards converted as unstarred questions

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

COMMITTEES AT WORK/NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED DURING THE PERIOD 1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2001

	Business Advisory Committee	Committee on Govt. Assurances	Committee on Petitions	Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions	Committee on Privileges	Committee on Public Undertakings	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Committee on the Welfare of SC and ST	Estimates Committee	General Purposes Committee	House/Accommodation Committee	Library Committee	Public Accounts Committee	Rules Committee	Joint Select Committee	Other Committees
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
STATES																
Andhra Pradesh L.A.	2(2)	8	—	—	—	12	12	40	7	—	—	13	21	—	—	53(a)
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Assam L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	40	2	—	11	73	—	—	50(b)
Bihar L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chhattisgarh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi L.A.	1(1)	4	1	1(1)	—	—	—	1(1)	1	—	—	—	4(2)	—	—	1(c)
Goa L.A.	1	2	3	—	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Gujarat L.A.	—	6	—	—	—	9	2	2	7	—	4(2)	—	10	—	—	8(d)
Haryana L.A.	—	15	—	—	—	18	17	13	17	—	19	13	27	12	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	2	9	4	—	1	8	1	—	8	1	9	—	5	2	—	6(e)
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.	—	13	12	1	10	12	10	9	13	—	12	8	11	—	—	33(f)
Karnataka L.C.	—	15	12	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	2(1)(g)
Kerala L.A.	3(3)	2	6	7(4)	2	7(3)	5	9	8	—	6	3	7(10,	—	—	25(h)
Madhya Pradesh L.A.	2(2)	3(1)	1	1(1)	5	2(25)	1	6(2)	2	—	—	9(+)	—	—	—	5(i)
Maharashtra L.A.	3(2)	13(1)	8(1)	—	4(1)	17	11	18	13	—	4	1	15	3	—	37(j)
Maharashtra L.C.	3(2)	13(2)	3(1)	1(1)	3(1)	17	11	18	13	—	4	1	15	3	—	36(k)
Manipur L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa L.A.	8	1	6	—	1	6(2)	9	—	5(1)	—	—	3	4	—	—	21(l)
Punjab L.A.	1(1)	15	9	—	4	13	3	8	19	—	—	5	16	—	—	7(m)

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Rajasthan L.A.	2(2)	13(1)	12	—	21	22(7)	17	14(1)	34(5)	—	13	18	15	15	25	44(n)
Sikkim L.A.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	2	—	(8)	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.	3	1	1	—	—	8(6)	1	—	7	—	—	1	7(13)	—	—	1(O)
Tripura L.A.	1(1)	1	3	—	2	1	—	11	—	—	1	3	7	2	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	—	26	3	—	2	15	2	5	5	—	—	—	3	1	—	1(p)
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	—	14	15	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	4	24	7	22	—	62(q)
Uttaranchal L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	2	—	5
West Bengal L.A.	4(4)	12	12	—	9(1)	9	9	10	2	11	—	2(1)	11(2)	—	—	75(r)
UNION TERRITORY																
Pondicherry L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	25	—	—	—

* Information received from the State/Union territory Legislatures contained NIL report

** Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislatures

(+) Public Accounts Committee (P.A.C.)-6; and P.A.C. Committee on Action-3

(a) Sub-Committee on Rules-15; Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes-8; Committee on Welfare of Minorities-2; House Committee on Factional Violence-16; Select Committee on Water, Land and Trees Bill, 2001-4; and Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-8

(b) Zila Panchayat/Zila Parishad Committee-30; Nivedan Committee-11; and Women and Child Welfare Committee-9

(c) Committee to go into the Virender Prakash Committee Report regarding bifurcation of MCD-1

(d) Panchayati Raj Committee-6; Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Committee-1; and Papers Laid on the Table Committee-1

(e) Committee on Environment-5; and Ethics Committee-1

(f) Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities-13; Committee on Women and Children Welfare-10; and Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-10

(g) House Committee on Misuse of the Funds by the Officers and NGOs in Bijapur and Bagalkot in Watershed Development Programmes-2(1)

(h) Committee on the Welfare of Women, Children and Physically Handicapped-8; Committee on Environment-7; Committee on the Welfare of Backward Class Communities-7; and Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-3

(i) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-1(1); and Committee on Welfare of Women and Children-2; and Committee on Questions and Reference-2

(j) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes-2; Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-10(1); Committee on Leave of Absence of Members from sittings of the House-1(1); Panchayati Raj Committee-10(2); Catering Committee-(8); and Committee on Rights and Welfare of Women-6(1)

(k) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes-2; Committee on Employment-10; Panchayati Raj Committee-10, Catering Committee-8; Committee on Rights and Welfare of Women-6

(l) House Committee on the Functioning of Co-operative Societies in the State-3, House Committee on Forest-1; House Committee on Environment-2; House Committee on Orissa Beverage Corp.-4; House Committee on Women and Child Welfare-3; House Committee on Linguistic Minorities-7; and Committee on Papers Laid on the Table–1

(m) Committee of the House on Starred Question No. 2154 constituted on 30.10.2000-1; and Committee on Papers Laid/to be Laid on the Table-6

(n) Women and Child Welfare Committee-14; Question and Reference Committee-21; and Rajasthan Rent Control Bill, 2001-9

(o) Papers Laid on the Table of the House Committee-1

(p) Questions and Reference Committee-1

(q) Prashan Awam Sandarbh Samiti-6; Vinischary Sankalan Samiti-6; Prashno ke Karm Nirdharan Aur Prakriya Niyaman Samiti-15; Visheshadhikar Samiti-16; and Sansadiya Evam Samajik Sadbhav Samiti-19

(r) Committee on Entitlements of the Members-2(1); Committee on the Affairs of Women and Children-8; Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare-10; Standing Committee on Environment, Forests and Tourism-10; Standing Committee on Panchayat, Rural Development and Land Reforms-10; Standing Committee on Education, Information and Cultural Affairs and Sports and Youth Services-8; Standing Committee on Transport and Public Health Engineering-10; Standing Committee on Irrigation and Waterways and Water Investigation and Development-9(1); and Standing Committee on Social Welfare, Relief and Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation-8

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD

1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2001

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of assent by the President
1	2	3
1.	The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Bill, 2001	30.10.2001
2.	The Explosive Substances (Amendment) Bill, 2001	11.12.2001
3.	The National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (Amendment) Bill, 2001	13.12.2001
4.	The Cine-Workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2001	13.12.2001
5.	*The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2001	22.12.2001

* The Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha as the Companies (Third Amendment) Bill, 2001. The Short Title of the Bill was changed by Lok Sabha through an amendment to clause 1.

APPENDIX V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD

1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2001

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Andhra Pradesh Lokayukta and Upa-Lokayukta (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001
2. The Andhra Pradesh Private Aided Educational Staff (Regulation of Pay) (Amendment) Bill, 2001
3. The Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001

DELHI LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill, 2001
2. The Leader of Opposition in the Legislative Assembly of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Salary and Allowances) Bill, 2001
3. The Member of Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi (Salary, Allowances, Pension), etc. (Amendment) Bill, 2001
4. The Ministers of the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi (Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Bill, 2001

JAMMU AND KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Jammu and Kashmir Lands (Vesting of Ownership to the Occupants) Bill, 2001

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2001
2. The Kerala Finance Bill, 2001
3. The Kerala Advocates Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2001
4. The Kerala Stay of Eviction Proceedings Bill, 2001
5. The Kerala Road Fund Bill, 2001
6. The Kerala Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2001
7. The University Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2001
8. The Kannur University (Amendment) Bill, 2001
9. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2001
10. The Pariyaram Medical College and Hospital (Transfer for Administration) Bill, 2001
11. The Kerala Agricultural University (Amendment) Bill, 2001
12. The Kerala Agricultural Debtors (Temporary Relief) Bill, 2001

13. The Kerala Handloom Workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2001
14. The Guruvayoor Devaswom (Amendment) Bill, 2001
15. The Kerala Protection of River Banks and Regulation of Removal of Sand Bill, 2001

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Madhya Pradesh Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2001
2. The Madhya Pradesh Sahakari Society (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2001
3. The Madhya Pradesh Viniyog (Kramank 4) Vidheyak, 2001
4. The Madhya Pradesh Tambakoo (Nirsan), Vidheyak, 2001
5. The Madhya Pradesh Hotel tatha vas Grahon Main Vilas Vastuon par kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2001

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001
2. The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samities (Amendment) Bill, 2001
3. The Administrators-General (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2001
4. The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 2000
5. The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment and Continuance) Bill, 2001
6. The Bombay Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 2001
7. The Bombay Village Panchayats (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001
8. The Maharashtra Slum Areas (Improvement, Clearance and Redevelopment) (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001
9. The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Third Amendment) Bill, 2001
10. The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 2001
11. The Bombay Entertainments Duty (Amendment) Bill, 2001
12. The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samities and Maharashtra Jeevan Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2001
13. The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils (Amendment) and Temporary Provisions for Conduct of Election of Municipal Corporations Bill, 2001
14. The Maharashtra (Third Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2001
15. The Maharashtra Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Bill, 2001
16. The Maharashtra Appropriation (Second Excess Expenditure) Bill, 2001

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 2000
2. The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment and Continuance) Bill, 2001

3. The Bombay Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 2001
4. The Bombay Village Panchayats (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001
5. The Maharashtra Slum Areas (Improvement, Clearance and Redevelopment) (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001
6. The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Third Amendment) Bill, 2001
7. The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Bill, 2001
8. The Bombay Entertainments Duty (Amendment) Bill, 2001
9. The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis and Maharashtra Jeevan Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2001
10. The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils (Amendment) and Temporary Provisions for Conduct of Elections of Municipal Corporations Bill, 2001
11. The Maharashtra (Third Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2001
12. The Maharashtra Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Bill, 2001
13. The Maharashtra Appropriation (Second Excess Expenditure) Bill, 2001
14. The Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001
15. The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Bill, 2001

*16. The Administrators-General (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2001

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

*1. The Orissa Public Libraries Bill, 2001

*2. The Orissa Self-help Co-operative Bill, 2001

*3. The Indian Stamp (Orissa Amendment) Bill, 2001

*4. The Registration (Orissa Amendment) Bill, 2001

*5. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Orissa Amendment) Bill, 2001

*6. The Orissa Service of Engineers (Validation of Appointment) Bill, 2001

PUNJAB VIDHAN SABHA

1. The Punjab General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2001
2. The Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2001
3. The Punjab Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2001

*4. The Punjab Advocates Welfare Fund Bill, 2001

RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

*1. The RIICO Industrial Areas (Prevention of Unauthorised Development and Encroachment) Bill, 1999

*2. The Rajasthan Rent Control Bill, 2001

*3. The Rajasthan Co-operative Societies Bill, 2001

*4. The Rajasthan Public Examination (Prevention of Unfairmeans) (Amendment) Bill, 2001

*5. The Rajasthan State Commission for Minorities Bill, 2001

*6. The Rajasthan Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2001

SIKKIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Sikkim Panchayat (Amendment) Bill, 2001
2. The Sikkim Allotment of House Sites and Construction of Buildings (Regulation and Control) Amendment Bill, 2001
3. The Sikkim Ministers, Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly (Salaries and Allowances) Amendment Bill, 2001
4. The Sikkim Commission for Backward Classes (Amendment) Bill, 2001
5. The Sikkim State Commission for Women Bill, 2001
6. The Sikkim Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2001
7. The Appropriation Bill, 2001

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2001
2. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Amendment) Bill, 2001
3. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Appointment of Special Officers) Amendment Bill, 2001
4. The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2001
5. The Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders (Amendment) Bill, 2001

*6. The Anna University (Amendment) Bill, 2001

7. The Tamil Nadu Panchayats (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001
8. The Tamil Nadu Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas Bill, 2001
9. The Tamil Nadu Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2001
10. The Tamil Nadu Additional Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2001
11. The Tamil Nadu Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2001
12. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2001
13. The Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001
14. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2001
15. The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2001

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The West Bengal Council of Higher Secondary Education (Amendment) Bill, 2001
2. The West Bengal School Service Commission (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001
3. The West Bengal Primary Education (Amendment) Bill, 2001
4. The West Bengal Board of Secondary Education (Amendment) Bill, 2001
5. The West Bengal Council of Higher Secondary Education (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001

6. The Howrah Improvement (Amendment) Bill, 2001

*7. The West Bengal Horticultural Nurseries (Regulation) Bill, 2001

*8. The West Bengal Apartment Ownership (Amendment) Bill, 2001

9. The West Bengal Taxation Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001

10. The West Bengal Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2001

*11. The West Bengal Prohibition of Smoking and Spitting and Protection of Health of Non-smokers and Minors Bill, 2001

*12. The Indian Electricity (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 2001

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* Awaiting assent

APPENDIX VI

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD 1 OCTOBER TO 31 DECEMBER 2001

Sl. No.	Title of Ordinance	Date of Promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks (whether subsequently withdrawn or disapproved or replaced by Legislation
		UNION GOVERNMENT			
1.	The Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	23.10.2001	20.11.2001	31.12.2001	Replaced by an Act of Parliament
2.	The Passports (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	23.10.2001	20.11.2001	31.12.2001	—
3.	The Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance, 2001	24.10.2001	20.11.2001	31.12.2001	—
4.	The Institute of Technology (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2001	30.12.2001	—	—	—
5	The Passports (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2001	30.12.2001	—	—	—
6	The Prevention of Terrorism (Second) Ordinance, 2001	30.12.2001	—	—	—

		ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.	The A.P. Water, Land and Trees Second Ordinance, 2001	9.11.2001	19.12.2001	—	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The A.P. Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	23.11.2001	19.12.2001	—	-do-
3.	The A.P. General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	30.11.2001	19.12.2001	—	-do-
		GOA			
1.	The Goa Employment (Conditions of Services and Retirement Benefit (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	19.9.2001	18.12.2001	—	—
2.	The Goa Legislative Diploma No.2070 dt. 15.4.1961 (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	28.9.2001	18.12.2001	—	—
3.	The Goa School Education (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	1.11.2001	18.12.2001	—	—
4.	The Goa Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	13.11.2001	18.12.2001	—	—
5.	The Goa Electricity Duty (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	13.11.2001	18.12.2001	—	—
6.	The Goa Marine Fishing Regulation (Relaxation of time limit for Registration of Vessels) Ordinance, 2001	21.11.2001	18.12.2001	—	—

	GUJARAT				
1.	The Gujarat Regularisation of Unauthorized Development (Amendment) (Second) Ordinance, 2001	25.11.2001	—	—	—
2.	The Gujarat Town Planning and Urban Development (Amendment) (Second) Ordinance, 2001	11.12.2001	—	—	—
3.	The Gujarat State Commission for Women Ordinance, 2001	29.12.2001	—	—	—
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR				
1.	The Jammu and Kashmir Willow Prohibition on Export and Movement (Amendment) (Ordinance), 2001	26.6.2001	26.9.2001	—	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	10.7.2001	26.9.2001	—	Lapsed
	KARNATAKA				
1.	The Registration (Karnataka Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	3.10.2001	—	—	—
2.	The Karnataka Irrigation Certain other Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	13.11.2001	—	—	—
3.	The Karnataka Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) and Certain other Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	17.11.2001	—	—	—

4.	The Karnataka State Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Ordinance, 2001	27.11.2001	—	—	—
5.	The Bangalore Development Authority and Certain other Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	20.12.2001	—	—	—
			KERALA		
1.	The Kerala General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	29.12.2001	—	—	—
			MADHYA PRADESH		
1.	The Madhya Pradesh Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhan) (Aadhyadesh), 2001	18.10.2001	6.11.2001	—	Replaced by Legislation
			MAHARASHTRA		
1.	The Bombay Entertainments Duty (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	17.8.2001	4.12.2001	14.1.2002	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Maharashtra Krishna Valley, Vidarbha Irrigation, Konkan Irrigation, Tapi Irrigation, and Godavari Marathwada Irrigation Development Corporations, (Amendment and Continuance) Ordinance, 2001	23.8.2001	4.12.2001	14.1.2002	—
3.	The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Fourth Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	23.8.2001	4.12.2001	14.1.2002	Replaced by Legislation

4.	The Maharashtra Slum Areas (Improvement, Clearance and Redevelopment) (Amendment and Continuance) Ordinance, 2001	24.8.2001	4.12.2001	14.1.2002	Replaced by Legislation
5.	The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	7.9.2001	4.12.2001	14.1.2002	- do -
6.	The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	14.9.2001	4.12.2001	14.1.2002	- do -
7.	The Bombay Court-fees (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	28.9.2001	4.12.2001	14.1.2002	—
8.	The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations and Municipal Councils (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	20.10.2001	4.12.2001	14.1.2002	Replaced by Legislation
9.	The Mumbai Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	20.10.2001	4.12.2001	14.1.2002	- do -
10.	The Maharashtra Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	31.10.2001	4.12.2001	14.1.2002	- do -
11.	The Maharashtra Municipal Corporations (Amendment) and Temporary Provisions for Conduct of Elections of Municipal Corporations Ordinance, 2001	7.11.2001	4.12.2001	14.1.2002	Replaced by Legislation

12.	The Maharashtra Contingency Fund (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	7.11.2001	4.12.2001	14.1.2002	—
13.	The Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samitis and Maharashtra Jeevan Authority (Amendment) Ordinance. 2001	12.11.2001	4.12.2001	14.1.2002	Replaced by Legislation
14.	The Maharashtra Municipal , Councils Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	15.11.2001	4.12.2001	14.1.2002	- do -
15.	The Maharashtra University of Health Sciences (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	27.11.2001	4.12.2001	14.1.2002	—
			PUNJAB		
1.	The Punjab Advocates Welfare Fund Ordinance, 2001	4.10.2001	1.1.2002	—	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Punjab General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	7.11.2001	1.1.2002	—	- do -
3.	The Punjab General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	7.11.2001	1.1.2002	—	- do -
4.	The Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	1.12.2001	1.1.2002	—	- do -
5.	The Punjab Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	1.12.2001	1.1.2002	—	- do -

TAMIL NADU

1.	The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Societies (appointment of special officers) Amendment Ordinance, 2001	—	31.7.2001	—	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Tamil Nadu Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	—	8.8.2001	—	do

UTTAR PRADESH

1.	The Uttar Pradesh Regulation of Coaching Ordinance, 2001	30.10.2001	—	—	—
2.	The Uttar Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	4.12.2001	—	—	—
3.	The Uttar Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	15.12.2001	—	—	—
4.	The Uttar Pradesh Prevention of Cow Slaughter (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	15.12.2001	—	—	—
5.	The Uttar Pradesh Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	24.12.2001	—	—	—
6.	The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samities (Alpakalik Vyavastha) (Sanshodan) Ordinance, 2001	24.12.2001	—	—	—

7.	The Uttar Pradesh Public Services (Regulation of Appointment) Ordinance, 2001	24.12.2001	—	—	—
8.	The Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	24.12.2001	—	—	—
9.	The Uttar Pradesh Water Supply and Sewerage (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	26.12.2001	—	—	—
10.	The Uttar Pradesh Technical University (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	26.12.2001	—	—	—
		WEST BENGAL			
1.	The West Bengal Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001	14.9.2001	10.12.2001	31.12.2001	Replaced by Legislation

APPENDIX VII

A. PARTY POSITION IN LOK SABHA (AS ON 14 MARCH 2002)

States	Seats	BJP	INC	CPI (M)	TDP	SJP	SS	BSP	DMK	JD(Samata)	AIA DMK	BJD	AITC	NCP	JD (U)	IN LD	PMK	J&K NC	LJSP	MD MK	RJD	RJD(Democratic)	RSP	CPI
Andhra Pradesh	42	7	5	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	14	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar	40	12	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	3	—	4	2	—	—
Chhattisgarh	11	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	26	20	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand	14	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Karnataka	28	7	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala	20	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	29	21	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra	48	13	10	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	21	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	13	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rajasthan	25	16	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	39	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	12	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Tripura	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttaranchal	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	80	25	8	—	—	27*	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal	42	2	3	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Nominated	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORIES																								
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman and Diu	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The NCT of Delhi	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	545	181	112	33	28	27	15	13	12	12	11	10	9	8	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	3

* Includes three members (Kunwar Sarv Raj Singh and Sarvashri Ramakant Yadav and Bhal Chandra Yadav) expelled from Samajwadi Party and sitting seperately.

APPENDIX VII (CONTD.)

A. PARTY POSITION IN LOK SABHA (AS ON 14 MARCH 2002)

States	AB LTC	AIFB	ML	RLD	SAD	JD (S)	AIM EIM	BBM	CPI (M-L)L	HVC	IFDP	KC	MSCP	PWP	SAD (M)	SDF	SJP (R)	IND	TOTAL	VACANCIES
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	1
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	—
Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	40	—
Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1
Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—
Kerala	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—
Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	48	—
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
Punjab	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	13	—
Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Uttar Pradesh	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	79	1
West Bengal	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—
Nominated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
UNION TERRITORIES																				
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
The NCT of Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	542	3

Abbreviations used in respect of parties represented in the Lok Sabha:

ABLTC–Akhil Bharatiya Lok Tantrik Congress; AIADMK–All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; AIFB–All India Forward Bloc; AIMEIM–All India Majlis-e-Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen; AITC–All India Trinamool Congress; BBM–Bharipa Bahujan Mahasangh; BJD–Biju Janata Dal; BJP–Bharatiya Janata Party; BSP–Bahujan Samaj Party; CPI–Community Party of India; CPI(M)–Communist Party of India (Marxist); CPI(ML)–Communist Party of India (Marxist Leninist) Liberation; DMK–Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; HVC–Himachal Vikas Congress; INC–Indian National Congress; IND–Independents; INLD–Indian National Lok Dal; JD(S)–Janata Dal(Secular); JD(Samata)–Janata Dal (Samata); JD(U)–Janata Dal(United); J&K NC–Jammu and Kashmir National Conference; KC–Kerala Congress; KCM–Kerala Congress(M); LJSP–Lok Jan Shakti Party; MDMK–Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; MGRADMK–MGR Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; MSCP–Manipur State Congress Party; MUL–Muslim League Kerala State Committee; NCP–Nationalist Congress Party; PMK–Pattali Makkal Katchi; PWP–Peasants and Workers Party of India; RJD–Rashtriya Janata Dal; RLD–Rashtriya Lok Dal; RSP–Revolutionary Socialist Party; SAD–Shiromani Akali Dal; SAD(M)–Shiromani Akali Dal (SS Mann); SDF–Sikkim Democratic Front; SJP(R)–Samajwadi Janata Party (Rashtriya); SP–Samajwadi Party; SS–Shiv Sena; TDP–Telugu Desam Party

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA
(AS ON 7 JANUARY 2002)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Seats	INC	BJP	CPI(M)	TDP	RJD	DMK	SP	JD	CPI	AIA-DMK	Shiv Sena	SAD	*Others	Indep-endents	Total	Vacan-cies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	STATES																	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	2	1	1	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
3.	Assam	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2(a)	—	7	—
4.	Bihar	16	2	2	—	—	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3(b)	—	16	—
5.	Chattisgarh	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
6.	Goa	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
7.	Gujarat	11	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
8.	Haryana	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3(c)	—	5	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(d)	—	3	—
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3(e)	—	4	—
11.	Jharkhand	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1(m)	1	6	—
12.	Karnataka	12	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
13.	Kerala	9	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4(f)	—	9	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
15.	Maharashtra	19	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	2(g)	3	19	—
16.	Manipur	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
17.	Meghalaya	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
18.	Mizoram	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
19.	Nagaland	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
20.	Orissa	10	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3(h)	—	10	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
21.	Punjab	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	7	—
22.	Rajasthan	10	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
23.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(i)	—	1	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	6	—	—	2(j)	—	16	2
25.	Tripura	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
26.	Uttaranchal	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
27.	Uttar Pradesh	31	2	12	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	5(k)	4	31	—
28.	West Bengal	16	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3(l)	2	15	1
UNION TERRITORIES																		
29.	The NCT of Delhi	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
30.	Pondicherry	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
31.	Nominated	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	12	—
	TOTAL	245	58	49	14	13	7	9	9	6	6	6	5	5	33	22	242	3

(a) Asom Gana Parishad–1; Autonomous State Demand Committee–1
(b) Samata Party–1; Expelled from Rashtriya Janata Dal–2
(c) Indian National Lok Dal–2; Himachal Vikas Party–1
(d) Himachal Vikas Congress–1
(e) J&K National Conference–3
(f) Muslim League–2; Kerala Congress–1; Revolutionary Socialist Party–1
(g) Republican Party of India–1; Nationalist Congress Party–1
(h) Biju Janata Dal–3
(i) Sikkim Democratic Front–1
(j) Tamil Maanila Congress (Moopanar)–2
(k) Bahujan Samaj Party–4; Akhil Bhartiya Loktantrik Congress–1
(l) All India Forward Bloc–1; Revolutionary Socialist Party–2;
(m) Expelled from Rashtriya Janata Dal–1

C. PARTY POSITION IN STATE LEGISLATURES

State/Union territories	Seats	Cong.(I)	Janata Dal	BJP	CPI(M)	CPI	Others Parties	Ind.	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh L.A. (1.1.2002)	295	90	—	12	2	—	184(a)	5	294@	1
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.A. (1.12.2001)	243	11	—	35	2	2	175(b)	17	242@	—
Bihar L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chhattisgarh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi L.A. (1.1.2002)	70	52	1	14	—	—	1(c)	2	70	—
Goa L.A. (1.1.2002)	40	13	—	21	—	—	5(d)	1	40	—
Gujarat L.A. (1.1.2002)	182	57	4	114	—	—	—	4	179	3
Haryana L.A. (1.10.2001)	90	21	—	6	—	—	51(e)	11	89@	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	89	6	1	8	1	—	66(f)	2	84	5
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A. (1.1.2002)	225	134	—	44	—	—	25(g)	19	222@	2
Karnataka L.C. (1.1.2002)	75	31	4	13	—	—	22(h)	4	74@	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kerala L.A. (1.2.2002)	141	61	—	—	23	7	45(i)	3	140@	1
Madhya Pradesh L.A. (1.1.2002)	231	—	1	83	—	—	139(j)	7	230@	—
Maharashtra L.A. (1.1.2002)	289	73	—	56	2	—	145(k)	12	288	1
Maharashtra L.C. (1.1.2002)	78	14	1	18	—	—	31(l)	14	78	—
Manipur L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa L.A. (1.1.2002)	147	25	—	38	1	1	72(m)	8	145@@	1
Punjab L.A. (1.1.2002)	117	14	—	18	—	2	77(n)	5	116	1
Rajasthan L.A. (31.12.2001)	200	152	3	32	1	—	8(o)	3	199	1
Sikkim L.A. (1.1.2002)	32	—	—	—	—	—	32(p)	—	32	—
Tamil Nadu L.A. (1.10.2001)	235	7	—	4	6	5	208(q)	2	232@	2
Tripura L.A. (1.1.2002)	60	12	—	—	38	2	6(r)	2	60	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	404	—	3	156	—	—	66(s)	9	234	170
Uttar Pradesh L.C.	100	—	—	43	1	—	45(t)	9	98	2

Uttaranchal L.A (1.10.2001)	30	2	—	23	—	—	5(u)	—	30	—
West Bengal L.A. (1.1.2002)	295	27	—	—	143	7	115(v)	3	295	—
UNION TERRITORY										
Pondicherry L.A (1.1.2002)	30	11	—	1	—	—	16(w)	2	29@	—

* Information received from the State/Union territory Legislatures contained NIL report

** Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislatures

• Excluding Speaker

•• Member expelled from BJD

(+) Two members of this Party have intimated to the Speaker of their joining the Congress Party and one member has intimated about his resignation from the Janata Dal. In this regard, the petitions filed under the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution of India, are pending.

(a) Telugu Desam Party-178; All India Majlis-Ittehad-Ul-Muslimeen-4; Telengana Rasthra Samiti-1; and Nominated-1

(b) Rashtriya Janata Dal-115; Samata Party -30; Janata Dal (U)-12; Lok Jan Shakti-6; C.P.I. (Male)-5; BSP-5; and Congress(S) party-2;

(c) Unattached-1

(d) Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party-2; Nationalist Congress Party-1; G.P.C.P.-1; and Goan People's Congress Party (Venkatesh Desai Group)-1

(e) Indian National Lok Dal-46; Haryana Vikas Party-2; Bahujan Samaj Party-1; Nationalist Congress Party-1; and Republican Party of India-1

(f) National Conference-56; B.S.P.-4; Panthers Party-1; P.D.P.-2; Awami League-1; and Nominated-2

(g) Janata Dal (U)-19; Janata Dal (S)-4; A.I.A.D.M.K.-1; and Nominated-1

(h) Janata Dal (S)-14; and Janata Dal (U)-8

(i) Muslim League-16; Kerala Congress (M)-9; Janathipathya Samrakshana Samiti-4; Janata Dal (Secular)-3; Kerala Congress-2; Kerala Congress(B)-2; Kerala Congress(Jacob)-2; Nationalist Congress Party-2; Revolutionary Socialist Party-2; Revolutionary Socialist Party (Bolshevik)-2; and Communist Marxist Party-1

(j) Bhartiya Rashtriya Congress-127; Bahujan Samaj Party (B.S.P.)-4; Samajwadi Party-4; Republican Party of India-1; Janata Party-1; Ajay Bharat Party-1; and Nominated-1

(k) Shiv Sena-70; Nationalist Congress Party-60; Peasants and Workers Party-5; Bharipa Bahujan Mahasangh-3; Janata Dal (Secular)-2; Gondwana Gantantra Party-1; Native Peoples Party-1; Republican Party of India-1; Samajwadi Janata Party (Maharashtra)-1; and Nominated-1

(l) Shiv Sena-19; Nationalist Congress Party-11; and Peasants and Workers Party of India-1

(m) Bhartiya Janata Dal-69; J.M.M.-2; and J.D.(S)-1

(n) Shiromani Akali Dal-62; Bahujan Samaj Party-1; Shiromani Akali Dal (Mann)-1; and Unattached-13

(o) RJD-1; Loktantrik Congress Vidhayak Dal Samuah (Independent)-5; and BSP-2

(p) Sikkim Democratic Front-28: and Sikkim Sangram Parishad-4
(q) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-130; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-30; Tamil Maanila Congress (Moopanar)-23; Pattali Makkal Katchi-20; M.G.R. Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-2: All India Forward Bloc-1; Indian National League-1; and Nominated-1
(r) RSP-2; and TUJS-4
(s) The Uttar Pradesh Loktantrik Congress-17: Lok Janshakti Party-13; Samajwadi Party-8; Lok Dal-7; Kisan Mazdor Bahujan Party-6; Rashtriya Lok Dal-1; Samajwadi Janata Party (Rashtriya)-1; Apna Dal-1, Samata Party-1; Nominated-1: and Unattached-8
(t) Samajwadi Party-22: Bahujan Samajwadi Party-9; Bhartiya Rashtriya Congress(I)-3; Bhartiya Loktantrik Congress-2; and Shikshak Dal-9
(u) Samajwadi Party-2: Bahujan Samajwadi Party-2; and Janawadi Party-1
(v) All India Forward Bloc-25; Revolutionary Socialist Party-17; West Bengal Socialist Party-4; Democratic Socialist Party-2: Marxist Forward Bloc-1; All India Trinamool Congress-60; Gorkha National Liberation Front-3; Socialist Unity Centre of India-2; and Nominated-1
(w) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-3; Tamil Maanila Congress (Moopanar)-2; Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-7; and Puduvai Makkal Congress-4

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(Satish Kumar Jain)
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